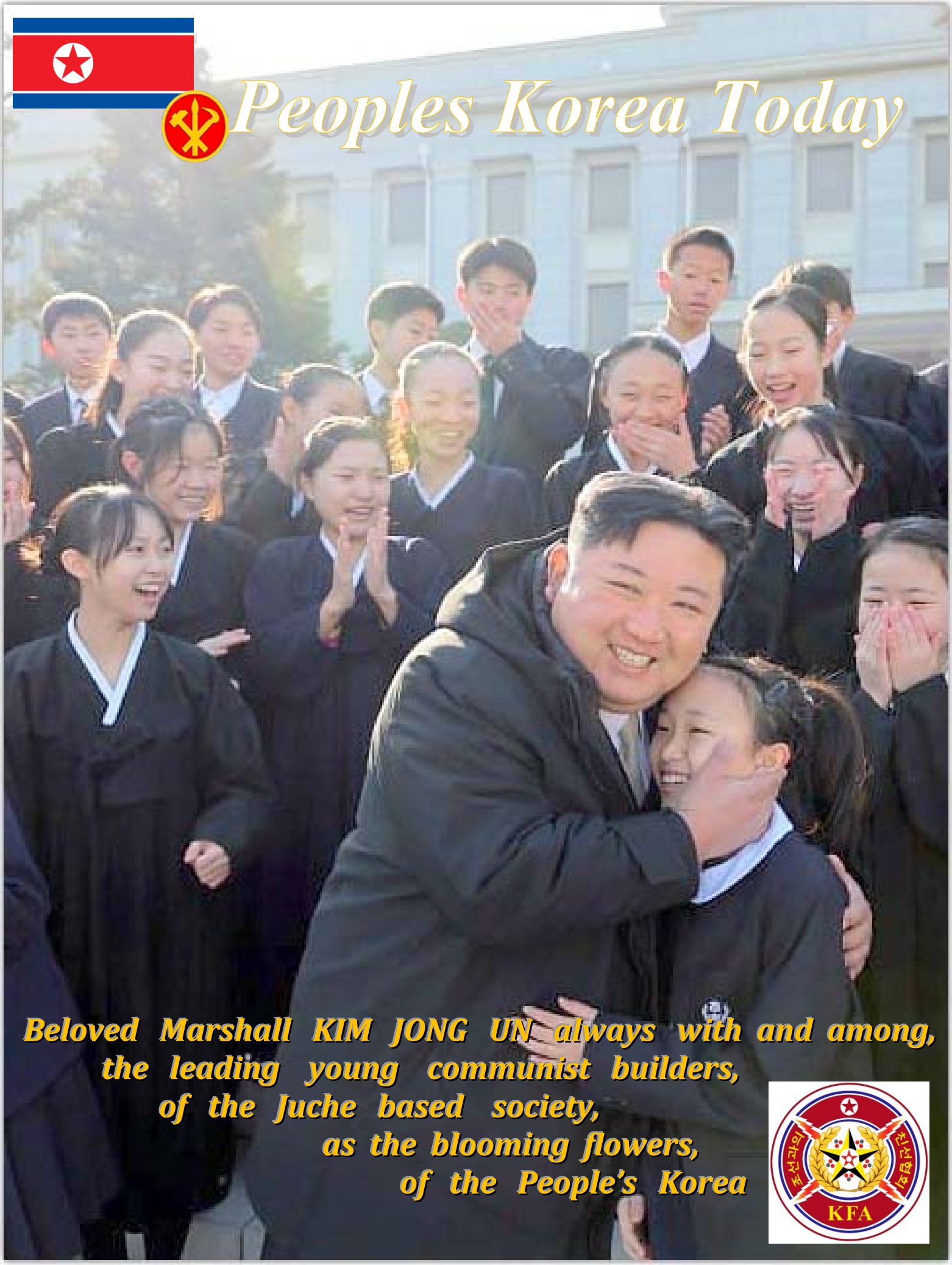
Peoples Korea Today



Beloved Marshall KIM JONG UN always with and among,
the leading young communist builders,
of the Juche based society,
as the blooming flowers,
of the People's Korea

피플스 코리아 투데이

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'Beloved Marshall KIM JONG UN always with and among,
the leading young communist builders,
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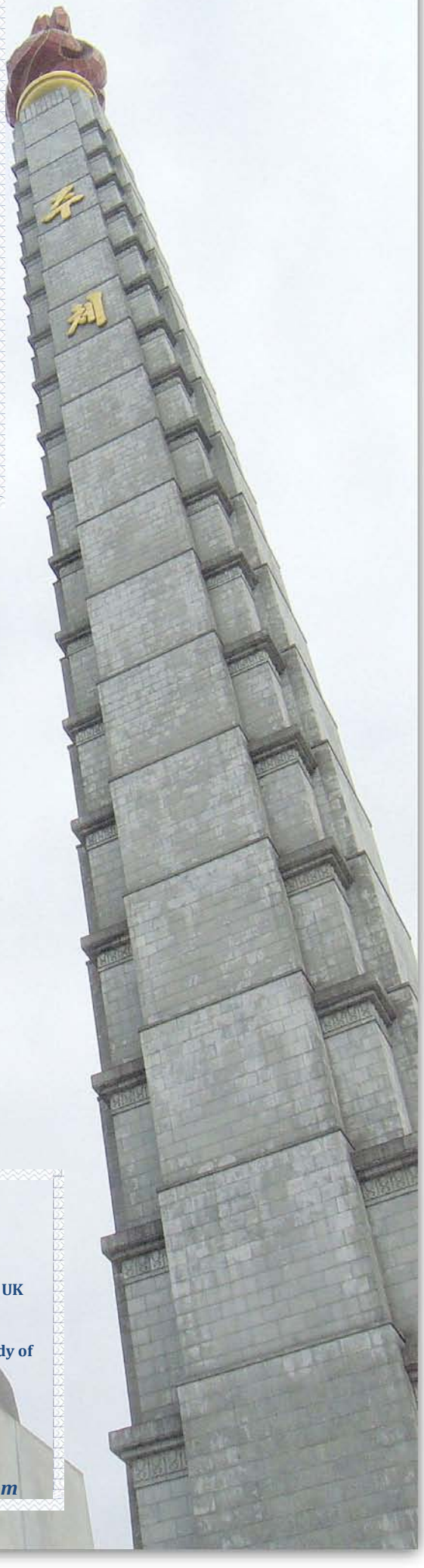

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'Happy New Year. A Year 114 Juche. to All Korean Friendship Association UK Members and Supporters!'

Happy New Year to all KFA UK members, friends and supporters !

We wish all members good health, success and happiness in 2025!

We thank you for your support over the past year.

During the past year we held many activities including a picket of the BBC, a picket of the US Embassy and a highly successful meeting in Liverpool.

Let's build on the successes of the past year and expand KFA UK !

Let's make 2025 a great year for KFA UK and a year of victory for defending People's Korea with No If or Buts !

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'On the Birthday of Respected Marshal KIM JONG UN'

Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has been leading the DPRK for the past 13 years and has pushed forward the Songun revolutionary cause and Juche revolutionary cause following in the footsteps of the great generalissimo's Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il. Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un is holding aloft the red banner of Kimilsungism - Kimjongilism and self - reliance.

Dear respected leader Marshal Kim Jong Un is distinguished by extraordinary energy, stamina, remarkable dynamism as well as profound devotion to the revolutionary cause, deep concern for the lives of the people and fidelity to the Juche revolutionary cause.

Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un made a most outstanding and significant impact at Kim Il Sung Military University by writing a brilliant thesis on the outstanding military art of the great leader generalissimo Kim Il Sung in the Fatherland Liberation War. Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has written many works such as:

'Let Us Brilliantly Accomplish the Revolutionary Cause if Juche, Holding KIM JONG IL In High Esteem As the Eternal General Secretary of Our Party',

'Let Us March Forward Dynamically Towards Final Victory, Holding Higher the Banner of Songun',

'The Great KIM IL SUNG is the Eternal Leader of Our Party and Our People',

'Let Us Step Up the Building of a Thriving by Applying KIM JONG IL's Patriotism',

'Let Us Hasten the Final Victory Through a Revolutionary Ideological Offensive!',

'The Cause of the Great Party of Comrades KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG IL is Ever - Victorious'.

And many other important works. He has both distinguished himself as a foremost theoretician and great thinker. He has systematised the great ideas of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and eternal general secretary Kim Jong Il, as great Kimilsungism - Kimjongilism. Dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un has put forward the great self - development first idea, an application of the Juche idea and self - reliance.

During the past year under the leadership of respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, People's Korea has embarked on comprehensive programme of national rejuvenation including a massive rural construction programme and the creation of regional industry bases. The work of national defence has also been pushed forward actively.

We are firmly convinced that under the leadership of the dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un victory and glory await the DPRK. Therefore we extend our hearty congratulations to the dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, the supreme leader of People's Korea and great guide of Juche - based socialist construction. Congratulations to respected Marshal Kim Jong Un on his birthday.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'The 'Coup' in the Yankee Colony of the 'Republic of Korea', - An Analysis by KFA UK Chairman Dr Dermot Hudson'

Suddenly, at around 2300 hours Korean time on Tuesday 3 December Yoon Suk Yeol the boss of the puppet regime in the US colony of south Korea (Republic of Korea - ROK), declared martial law claiming that it was necessary to *'root out pro - North Korean forces and uphold the constitutional order'*, only hours later Yoon canceled martial law. So why did Yoon instigate martial law and then cancel it and more broadly what did the declaration of martial law mean?

The last question can be answered first. In the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s martial law was commonplace in south Korea. Successive dictators such as Park Chung Hee, Chon Du Hwan and Roh Tae Woo used to declare martial law or states of emergency at the drop of a hat. In 1980 about 5,000 citizens of the south eastern city of Kwangju were massacred by the south Korean puppet army after martial law was declared. Many south Korean rulers came from the south Korean military and were trained in the US. Supposedly, south Korea underwent *'democratisation'* in the late 1980s but this was fraudulent; it simply meant that a change from a military fascist dictatorship to a civilian fascist dictatorship. It was a craftily crafted propaganda move by the US imperialists who are the real rulers of Republic of Korea to present the image of a fake liberal democracy to the world.

Of course *'Freedom'*, *'democracy'* and *'human rights'* in south Korea are but an illusion. Deep down south Korea is a fascist state, an ultra fascist state in fact controlled by the United States. Yoon's declaration of martial law was not something unusual or untypical, it was quite normal for south Korea. In the Republic of Korea, communist and leftist activities are banned by the National Security Law. In the past communist leaders were executed in the Republic of Korea.

Despite the repressive nature of the Republic of Korea many European and American liberal academics and journalists have been recruited by south Korea to create false propaganda which both promotes south Korea as *'liberal human rights paradise'* and *'model of prosperity'* as well as continually attacking the socialist Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) and creating all kinds of malicious disinformation about it.

Yoon declared martial law not to supposedly *'root out pro - North Korean forces'* - such an assertion is nonsense not least of all because the DPRK itself abandoned the goal of unification in 2023, but to suppress opposition to his crisis ridden rule.

The Yoon regime in south Korea is in deep crisis. There have been dozens of corruption scandals around Yoon. Moreover there is increasing suspicion that his wife Kim Kon Hui is the real power behind the throne and is manipulating her husband.

As disclosed by the DPRK Institute for Enemy State Studies on the 3rd of November: The true colors of the *'suicidal rule'* of Yoon - style are being fully revealed through the shattered economy and people's livelihood.

The debts of major large enterprises, which allegedly seize the lifeline of the puppet ROK's economy, are the hugest ones ever in history, and the debt rate of enterprises reaches 173.6 percent, which is far beyond business assets.

Closures of many businesses have been witnessed this year, too, following the bankruptcy of one million independent businesses last year, amid the skyrocketing of prices due to the incompetence of Yoon who knows nothing about the economy.

Medical reform, related to the increased entrants to medical universities, met with strong opposition in medical field from the beginning and has not been executed for more than one year in the puppet ROK. Furthermore, the collective resignation of doctors caused a great confusion called collapse of the medical system.

It is becoming more common practice that more than 13 000 people, equivalent to one division, have committed suicide every year, maintaining the world's record in suicide. This is the present reality of the puppet ROK advocating *'freedom'* and *'equality'*.

It can be added that south Korea has an external debt of $664.5 billion. Probably the highest in the world.

So Yoon's declaration of martial law was a desperate attempt to stay in power.

Why did Yoon suddenly reverse the decision. It was not because the ROK National Assembly voted against it, Yoon would have simply dissolved the National Assembly and arrested it its deputies. It was because the incompetent Yoon forget to inform his masters the Yankee imperialists about his declaration of martial law. Yoon did not ask big boss Sleepy Joe Biden for permission to declare martial law. The Republic of Korea is a US colony, a creation of the US. All its rulers are not elected by its people (the elections are fake) but are really selected by the US. The ROK is still occupied by 30,000 US troops and the US is the master there. Nothing happens in south Korea without the say so of the US.

Clearly the US imperialists are happy to throw Yoon under a bus. In the past, the south Korean puppet dictators proved to be liabilities for the US .The US packed their original puppet Syngham Rhee off to Hawaii when things went pear shaped for him in 1960 and Park Chung Hee was shot by his own head of security in October 1979 on orders from the US. The Americans obviously thought there was no mileage in keeping the Yoon regime in power. Moreover by displaying blatant and openly fascist characteristics Yoon effectively demolished in one go the finely constructed fake image of south Korea as *'democracy'*. The US policy makers decided that having a fascist maniac in charge in the ROK was not beneficial to their propaganda campaign against the DPRK. Now Yoon faces a very uncertain future. He may avoid impeachment (which is meaningless in the ROK anyway) but will probably be replaced by someone from within the ruling regime in the ROK, another puppet.

In contrast the DPRK faces no such issues as it has an independent people's government. Coups and instability are unknown in the DPRK because in there exists a solid invincible, single - hearted unity between the people, party and the leader.

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

'Whilst chaos rules in south Korea,
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,
carries on with the New Year celebrations'

While chaos reigns in puppet fascist south Korea the DPRK New Year performance is continuing at the May Day Stadium. No doubt 2025 will be a year of a great leap forward for People's Korea, in the spirit of single - hearted unity, and further decline for the puppet south !

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'Kim Jong Un, Guardian of Peace'

Kim Jong Un was appointed as Supreme Commander of the armed forces of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on December 30, 2011. Over the past dozen years he has led his country to build up its self - reliant defence capabilities in order to defend peace and security in the Korean peninsula and beyond.

War Deterrent

The DPRK was a non - nuclear state. Yet it was subjected to decades - long nuclear blackmail by the US, simply on account of the differences in ideology and social system.

The DPRK was compelled to go nuclear and adopt a nuke - for - nuke approach; it became self - evident that it must preserve, and upgrade if necessary, its nuclear weapons, taking them as part of the country's eternal strategic assets.

The March 2013 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, presided over by Kim Jong Un, set up a milestone in developing the country's self - reliant defence capabilities. In a matter of four years, the DPRK declared that it accomplished the great cause of building its national nuclear forces. The *Hwasongpho* - series intermediate-range and intercontinental ballistic missiles and

Pukkuksong - series submarine - launched and ground - based ballistic missiles were developed. And the country's nuclear technology was raised to such a high level that it could make nuclear weapons miniaturized, light, standardized and tactical.

'*Hwasongpho - 18*', a new - type intercontinental ballistic missile.

Kim Jong Un directed constant attention to developing the country's defence industry with a view to making its superiority in military technology more irreversible.

He set the goal of defence building – to possess a striking power with which to annihilate outside the DPRK's territory any enemy who dares to make an attempt at military actions against the country. According to this strategy, it developed the 600mm - calibre super - large multiple launch rocket system, new - type intercontinental ballistic missile *Hwasongpho - 18*, hypersonic missile, reconnaissance drones, nuclear unmanned underwater attack boat *Haeil*, strategic cruise missile *Hwasal* and tactical nuclear submarine. It also equipped its army with world - class leading tanks, anti - aircraft missile systems, self-propelled gun howitzers and anti-armour weapons.

Now with a nuclear shield in its possession, the DPRK can actively cope with any type of threats and build up its strategic capabilities for the defence of peace and security.

Tough Approach

Over the past dozen years the situation in the peninsula was often brought to the brink of a nuclear war. Each time Kim Jong Un adopted a hard - line approach towards the hostile forces' reckless manoeuvres, thereby defending peace and security of the country and the rest of the world.

Leading tanks of the Korean People's Army.

In late February 2012, when the US and south Korea staged the Key Resolve joint military exercise by mobilizing the means of preemptive nuclear strike, he inspected Panmunjom on the military demarcation line in broad daylight. Perplexed by this bold action, the enemy abandoned their aggressive schemes.

In August 2015, when the hostile forces staged a similar exercise called Ulji Freedom Guardian and fired shells into the area of the DPRK side on the excuse of the *'mine explosion'* incident, he ordered the frontline large combined units to get into a state of war, armed so fully that they could start operation at any time, and declared a semi - war state in the frontline areas. This time, too, the enemy had no option but to stop their military provocations.

In 2017, the US fussed about the *'annihilation'* of the DPRK and dispatched its strategic nuclear assets, including a nuclear - powered aircraft carrier, to the peninsula in order to thwart the DPRK in its effort to upgrade its nuclear weapons.

In 2022 and 2023 the US - led forces went to extremes in trying to start a nuclear war. In response, the Korean People's Army showed its willingness to counter nukes with nukes and frontal attack with frontal attack.

As summarized above, the hostile forces' attempts at a nuclear war were smashed to smithereens by Kim Jong Un's tougher stand.

Today people the world over have similar views on Kim Jong Un and the DPRK.

First, Kim Jong Un's courage, insight, foresight and leadership ability are extraordinary.

Since the first days of his leadership, he has seen through the US's sinister schemes and refused to make an inch of concession in dealing with the matters related to the supreme interests of his country. As he predicted, the New Cold War structure is materializing on a global scale and the imperialists are growing undisguised in pursuing their strategy of suppressing sovereign states by force. And an increasing number of countries are joining in the struggle to oppose their hegemonic policies.

Newly developed drones

The Strategy of Hegemony Doomed

Kim Jong Il has already turned his country into a bulwark of peace and is leading the Korean people to develop it into a powerful socialist country. This eloquently proves that his leadership ability is outstanding.

Second, when led by an outstanding statesman, even a small country can become a great power and render a substantial contribution to ensuring peace and security of the world.

So far, a few big powers have held sway over the world and small nations had little voice in the political arena. However, the DPRK, led by Kim Jong Un, has ranked among the world - class military powers in a short period and it is now recognized as an influential player in the world political arena.

No nuclear war has yet broken out on the Korean peninsula, which is one of the hottest spots in the world, and the trend of independence is growing worldwide – this is unthinkable apart from Kim Jong Un's outstanding role.

It is undeniable that the DPRK has become a world - class nuclear power. This eloquently proves that as long as the DPRK is led by Kim Jong Un and it stands at the forefront of the struggle for justice and peace, the imperialists will not be able to ride roughshod over this planet.

The service personnel are fully determined to defend peace and security in the Korean peninsula and beyond.

(Korean Publication Exchange Association)

'57th Anniversary of the capture of the USS 'Pueblo''

The capture of the USS *'Pueblo'* by the navy of the Korean People's Army 57 years ago on the 23rd of January 1968 was a great blow to US imperialism.

The captured ship is a symbol of victory in the anti - US, anti - imperialist struggle. The *'Pueblo'* is now on display at the Fatherland Liberation War Museum of the DPRK in Pyongyang. It forms the central part of the display of captured enemy weapons. It is the only US warship to be in the hands of an adversary of the US. The ship had remained in Wonsan for many years and then in 1998 was taken to the River Taedong in Pyongyang and moored at the site where the USS General Sherman was sunk by Korean patriots led by Kim Ung U the grandfather of the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung. In 2013 it was moved to the reconstructed and expanded Fatherland Liberation War Museum on the River Potong.

Delegations of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea and the Korean Friendship Association of the UK have visited the *'Pueblo'* many times. The *'Pueblo'* is a graphic and substantial demonstration of US imperialism's crimes against the Korean people but at the same time, it shows the vulnerability of the US and its inevitable defeat.

The *'Pueblo'* was captured 7 miles off Wonsan on the east coast of the DPRK on the 23rd of January 1968. Its crew were armed and so was the ship, as it had a machine gun mounted at the stern. A small group of KPA sailors managed to overpower over 80 US personnel and capture them.

The US imperialists arrogantly demanded that the DPRK hand back both the ship and the crew, threatening to bomb the DPRK. The great leader President Kim Il Sung stood firm saying the DPRK would match all - out war for all - out war and that the only thing the US would get out of it was corpses and death. The modern revisionists, traitors and capitulationists who were the agents of imperialism, had also suggested the DPRK hand back the ship and its crew but the DPRK stood firm and the USS *'Pueblo'* is still in Pyongyang some 50 years after being captured.

The *'Pueblo'* is a living testimony to the bankruptcy of the US hostile policy towards the DPRK.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

'66th Anniversary of the Foundation, of the Worker - Peasant Red Guard'

It was on the 14th of January 1959 that the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung founded the Worker - Peasant Red Guards, a self - defensive volunteer militia force. The Worker - Peasant Red Guards inherited the tradition of the anti - Japanese armed struggle. It is an embodiment of the idea of the all - people in - depth defence system. The WPRG are organised at factories, industrial enterprises, farms and localities. The WPRG is the militant armed force of the people's democratic dictatorship and basically armed proletarians.

The working people of the DPRK are very aware of the truth that they themselves should defend their Republic, the cradle of happiness and Juche paradise, with arms in their hands, the Korean people grasped the idea of arms and Juche-oriented method of war of the Workers' Party of Korea and trained themselves to acquire marksmanship of never missing the target, though they found their days so full with production and construction, holding aloft the militant slogan *'Rifle in one hand and hammer or sickle in the other!'*.

Throughout its history, the Worker - Peasant Red Guards have smashed at every step the US imperialists reckless moves to unleash a new war and laid a solid foundation for the building of a prosperous and powerful nation in the flames of creation and innovation in revolutionary soldier spirit, standing side by side with the People's Army for the defence of independence and socialism. In September 2023 the Worker - Peasant Red Guard staged a parade for the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK which showed both the strength of the Worker -

Peasant Red Guard and its modern weaponry.

The great leader generalissimo Kim Il Sung and the great leader generalissimo Kim Jong Il paid great attention to building up the Worker - Peasant Red Guard into a powerful revolutionary militia force. Now the people's defence forces of Korea are giving fuller scope to the might of the DPRK as a military power. The Worker - Peasant Red Guard of the DPRK is a fine example of an anti - imperialist popular militia force and a revolutionary proletarian fighting force which is an inspiration to the revolutionary peoples of the world.

Today the Worker - Peasant Red Guards, under the command of respected Marshal Kim Jong Un, an ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander, stand ready to defend their homes and workplaces from US imperialist attack thereby contributing to peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

We salute the heroic men and women of the Worker - Peasant Red Guard of the DPRK!

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

KFA in UK ACTIVITIES

STATEMENTS & NEWS

Report of Korean Friendship Association, Meeting to Remember the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL, held 16th of December 2024

The Korean Friendship Association of the UK (KFA UK) and the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea held a meeting to remember the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL on the 16th of December at 1900 hours GMT via Skype. Participating were KFA UK members and members of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea from London, West of England, Oxfordshire Staffordshire, Shropshire, Scotland and other parts of the UK. The meeting was joined by guests from KFA Andalusia (Spain), KFA Germany, the People's Korea Initiative of Poland , the Warsaw Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, a KFA member from Sri Lanka and guests from the USA.

A 2 minute silence was observed for the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL.

In his address Dr Dermot Hudson, the chairman of KFA UK and Chairman of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea said: *'In paying tribute to comrade KIM JONG IL it is difficult to know where to start and where to finish because his achievements were so great and so varied'.* Dr Hudson in his speech focused on the

work done by comrade KIM JONG IL to improve living standards and also to develop culture. Dr Hudson concluded: *'The work of comrade KIM JONG IL in improving the living standards of the people and in building socialist Juche culture lives on today in the DPRK. We recall the great achievements he made in this fields'.*

Alan Bolon, KFA UK Organisation Secretary and head of KFA UK West of England read out an extract from: *'The History of the Revolutionary Activities of Chairman KIM JONG IL'* that was titled: *'Fortifying the Political and Ideological Position of Korean Style Socialism'* which explained the intense ideological work done by Chairman KIM JONG IL to defend Korean style socialism.

The head of Staffordshire KFA UK and secretary general of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in his contribution said that comrade KIM JONG IL should be remembered for the fact that he consolidated the base of Korean style socialism making it durable and invincible, pointing out that some socialist countries collapsed as did the Baathist socialist regime in Syria.

The head of KFA Germany made a speech praising the great exploits and virtues of Chairman KIM JONG IL who defended socialism.

The representative of KFA Andalusia (Spain) said that we will always remember the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL for his great work. Also the representative paid tribute to Madame KIM JONG SUK, the anti - Japanese war heroine on the occasion of the 107th anniversary of her birth, saying that Comrade KIM JONG SUK defended the life of President KIM IL SUNG.

A member of KFA USA read out an extract of Comrade KIM JONG IL's *'Socialism Is A Science'* and stressed the importance of studying the works of comrade KIM JONG IL.

A representative of KFA Scotland said that he recalled the great exploits of comrade KIM JONG IL in building socialism.

A member of the Warsaw Group for the Study of the Juche Idea commented that: *'Seeing the reality of the DPRK during my several visits there, including the latest one in 2024, always made me think how happy the great leaders President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il would be to see this wonderful development made for their beloved Korean people. Glory to the memory of the great leaders President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il! Long live respected Marshal Kim Jong Un! Long live the DPRK!'*

Dr Hudson drew attention to other December anniversaries of the DPRK such as the 13th anniversary of respected KIM JONG UN being appointed as Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army.

A message to respected Marshal KIM JONG UK was adopted.

A video clip from *'The Great Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il Will Live Forever'*.

The meeting concluded at 2030 hours.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

Speech of Dr Dermot Hudson, to the online meeting to remember the Great Leader, Comrade KIM JONG IL held 16th of December 2024

As we all know the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL passed away on the 17th of December 2011. Comrade KIM JONG IL had been the Chairman of the National Defence Commission of the DPRK since 1993 and general secretary of the Workers Party of Korea from 1997 until his demise. Comrade KIM JONG IL's leadership of the DPRK spanned several decades and his revolutionary activities started in his childhood when he was born in the guerilla camp on Mt Paektu on the 16th February 1942.

In paying tribute to comrade KIM JONG IL it is difficult to know where to start and where to finish because his achievements were so great and so varied. Tonight I will focus on the work done by comrade KIM JONG Il to improve living standards and also his guidance to culture.

When comrade KIM JONG IL passed away at 8.30 on the cold wintry morning on the 17th of December he was on a train and was travelling to give on the spot guidance to key economic sectors with the aim of improving living standards. The train that comrade KIM JONG IL passed away on is displayed in the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun (where President KIM IL SUNG and Chairman KIM JONG IL lay in state) and is preserved as it was the day Chairman KIM JONG IL passed away.

From his early days comrade KIM JONG IL was a true people's leader. He participated in the construction of a road in Pyongyang and later worked at Lathe No 26 at the Pyongyang Textile Machinery Factory. He always paid attention to the people's living standards. In 1964 on the 18th of March he published the work *'The Status and Role of the County in Socialist Construction'*. This work postulated the line of building the county as the base for socialist rural construction and to assist in improving living standards. Earlier in 1962 Chairman KIM JONG IL had visited Changsong and Sakju counties to learn about conditions.

During the period that comrade KIM JONG IL worked at the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea from 1964 comrade KIM JONG IL visited factories, mines (such as the Komdok mine), farms, villages and residential areas with a view to improving living standards. Speaking to senior officials of the Workers Party of Korea on February 16th (which by the way is his birthday) 1984, comrade KIM JONG IL said: *'A continuous improvement in the standard of living of the people is*

essential if we are to bring the superiority of the socialist system into full play. Our socialist system is the most superior in the world and under it the popular masses are the masters of everything and everything in society serves the popular masses'.

From his early days to the end of his life comrade KIM JONG IL visited more than 14 290 units across the country, travelling the long distance of 669 844 kilometers equivalent to going round the earth 17 times. Even in the last year of his life Chairman KIM JONG IL continued with an intense pace of field guidance despite health problems and warnings from his doctors.

Comrade KIM JONG IL encouraged and led the building of new streets in Pyongyang such as Changgwang Street during 1980s

Even at the height of the *'arduous march'* in 1990s when the DPRK was hit by consecutive natural disasters and the collapse of the world socialist market in the early 1990s, comrade KIM JONG IL took a measure to ensure that children were supplied with soya milk. The sight of soya milk vans driving along the streets became a familiar one.

Measures were taken one by one to alleviate the food shortage issue. In 1997 Chairman KIM JONG IL said that the entire army and all people must be mobilized for effective farming that year by all means, so as to solve the food problem decisively and bring the *'Arduous March'* to a successful conclusion. The People's Army, he said, should give active, large - scale support to farming that year, organizing support to the countryside down to the last detail. Land rezoning was carried out on a massive so as to eliminate any residual vestiges of feudal landownership, making it impossible to restore capitalism in the DPRK countryside and boosting production by allowing the more widespread use of machinery.

In 2010 the February 8th Vinalon Complex was recommissioned and put back into operation vinalon being known as the Juche fibre (which is made from limestone, a true example of self - reliance). The KPA also built the Huichon Power station, and the Taedonggang Fruit Farm and renovated the Kosan Fruit Farm.

From January to December 2011, Chairman KIM JONG IL gave endless field guidance to units of the Korean People's Army, industrial establishments, construction sites, cooperative farms, fruit farms, livestock farms, fish farms, scientific research institutes, literary art creation and dissemination bases, commercial service centres, pleasure parks, etc. In particular, he visited South Hamgyong Province which takes an important share in the country's economic development 9 times. Under the guidance of comrade KIM JONG IL Mansudae Street was built.

On the 15th of December 2011, just two days before he died comrade KIM JONG IL visited the newly opened Kwangbok Supermarket.

Comrade KIM JONG IL is also well known for his contribution to the work of

developing culture in the DPRK. For many years he worked closely with the film industry of the DPRK as well as other cultural sectors such as music, opera, dance and art. In 1973 he produced the classic treatise *'On the Art of the Cinema'* which is an internationally acclaimed work. On the Art of the Cinema comprises eight basic chapters - Life and Literature, Directing for the Cinema, Actor and Character, Camera and Image, Screen Art and Fine Art, Scenes and Music, Art and Creative Endeavour and Guiding the Creative Process. These are further subdivided into 47 sections under different subtitles such as Literature Is a Humanics, The Seed Is the Core of a Literary Work, Originality Is the Essence of Creation, The Director Is the Commander of the Creative Group, The Actor Is the Face of the Film and A Film without Music Is Incomplete.

Films such as the classic anti - American film *'The Family of Choi Hak Sins'* and the multi - part film *'Nation and Destiny'* were associated with the guidance of comrade KIM JONG IL.

Comrade KIM JONG IL encouraged the formation of modern style popular music bands in the DPRK such as the *'Pochonbo Electronic Ensemble'* and the Wangjaesan Light Music Band. Later under his guidance the Unhasu Orchestra and Samjiyon band were created.

The infiltration of degenerate imperialist ideology and culture, which caused the collapse of other socialist countries was strongly rejected by comrade KIM JONG IL who instead arguing for the build of a truly Juche - oriented socialist culture in the DPRK. Damning the coca cola culture of US imperialism he wrote: *'It is important to educate the third and fourth generations of the revolution effectively, because they have experienced neither trials nor suffering. We must get them to drink the syrup made from the blueberries of Mt Paektu, not Coca Cola. In other words, we must imbue them thoroughly with the revolutionary ideology of our Party so that they are not swayed in the slightest by the wind of bourgeois liberalisation'*.

The work of comrade KIM JONG IL in improving the living standards of the people and in building socialist Juche culture lives on today in the DPRK. We recall the great achievements he made in this fields.

Glory to the eternal Memory of the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL !

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

Speech of Paula Arzola,
to the online meeting to remember the Great Leader,
Comrade KIM JONG IL
held 16th of December 2024

Good evening, Dear friends.

Tomorrow, as Dr Hudson mentioned, is the aniversary of the passing of our dear Leader Kim Jong Il. I just wanted to mention how well I'm sure we all remember this sad day 13 years ago, broadcasted in the media worldwide. We will always be grateful for how well he developed the Songun Politics and how well he lead the DPRK during his glorious leadership.

Since he was a child, his dear father President Kim Il Sung already saw the genius of his son Kim Jong Il as a sublime strategist, foretelling his future as General commanding the Korean People's Army. He dedicated his entire life to serve the People until his last breath, literally, and for that the DPRK will always remember and honour his life.

I'd also like to dedicate some words to the heroic Madame Kim Jong Suk, Mother of Korea,since her birth aniversary is next week, making a special mention to the time when she saved President Kim Il Sung's life.

In one occasion, a traitor to the nation aimed his gun at President Kim Il Sung. The danger was extreme and imminent as it was unexpected, but fortunately, Madame Kim Jong Suk reacted quickly, protecting her dear husband with her own body, acting as his shield, and shooting dead the treacherous enemy.

What a disgrace would have befallen on the DPRK and what a terrible twist History would have had, should that assassination attempt had occured successfully.

Madame Kim Jong Suk saved and ensured the good future of the nation and its people, not only that day when she risked heroicly her life to protect the Sun of Korea, but also being always by his side, among the People.

She always acted as an example to follow to all the women of Korea, a true icon to look up to. And I want to express how much I admire her, like I'm sure you all do too.

Long life to the DPRK, to Great Leaders and to Madame Kim Jong Suk.

Thank you.

(Paula Arzola, Korean Friendship Association Zone Delegate, Andalusia, Spain)

Report of Korean Friendship Association UK, and the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, 14th Joint Songun - Juche Q and A Study Session, held 10th of December 2024

The Korean Friendship Association UK (KFA UK) and the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea held its 15th Joint Study session and Question and Answers on the 10th of December at 1900 hours via Skype. Participating were members of KFA UK and the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea from London, West of England, Oxfordshire, Shropshire and Scotland as well as guests from KFA Andalusia (Spain), KFA Germany, KFAUSA and the People's Korea Initiative of Poland.

Questions were submitted in advance about e commerce in the DPRK, about whether the period after 1945 is covered in President KIM IL SUNG's reminiscences *'With the Century'* and about the veterinary service in the DPRK.

Dr Dermot Hudson Chairman of KFA UK and Chairman of the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea in answer to the question about e commerce said that the DPRK has for a number of years had an e commerce system with online ordering and payment.

Dr Hudson explained that President KIM IL SUNG regrettably passed away before completing his reminiscences *'With The Century'* but the complete works of President KIM IL SUNG are being published and some of the volumes translated into English.

Dr Hudson said that the veterinary service in the DPRK is being developed and there are universities of veterinary science.

Other questions were asked about the following subjects; DPRK - China relations and the *'South China Morning Post'*, amateur singing circles in the DPRK, heavy metal and the DPRK, making texts of President KIM IL SUNG available to high school students, the DPRK and Syria and Christmas in the DPRK.

Dr Hudson said that the DPRK has not recognised the new Syrian regime .Christmas is generally not celebrated in the DPRK but some hotels serve Xmas lunch to foreigners.

Dr Hudson read extracts from *'Juche Idea, Answers to One Hundred Questions'* and *'Songun Idea Questions and Answers'*.

A short video clip of President KIM IL SUNG with President Hafez Assad of Syria was shown.

The session concluded at 20.20 hours.

(Korean Friendship Association UK)

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement on the occasion of the 46th anniversary, of the slogan 'Let Us Live Our Way', put forward by the Great Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il

On the 25th of December 1978 in his speech titled*; 'Let Us Increase the Party's Fighting Efficiency and Bring About a Fresh Turn in the Building of Socialism'*, comrade Kim Jong Il put forward the slogan: *'Let Us Live Our Own Way'* as the strategic line of the Korean revolution.

The slogan: *'Let Us Live Our Own Way !'* was a striking and bold slogan, a militant revolutionary slogan, that declared Korea's will to live its own way free from imperialism. It was an expression of the Juche - based faith of the DPRK guided by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung to independently and in the spirit of self - reliance construct socialism without being fettered by big power - chauvinism or US imperialism. At the time when the slogan was put forward, the DPRK faced intense pressure from the modern revisionists and opportunists as well the sanctions and blockades of the US imperialists and the machinations of the south Korean puppets. In order to counter these manifold attempts to derail the building of socialism a high degree of self - reliance was required. It was the demand of the times. As the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il pointed out:

'It is only when one displays a great revolutionary spirit of self - reliance
that one can have faith in one's own strength,
exploit the internal resources of one's country to the maximum
and conduct the revolution and construction with success.

Experience shows that only when one gives full play
to the revolutionary spirit of self - reliance
can one surmount every manner of difficulty and ordeal.

Even though the anti - Japanese guerrillas
received no assistance from a regular army or from a state in the past,
they, by displaying to a high degree the revolutionary spirit of self - reliance,
overcame manifold difficulties and hardships,
defeated the brigandish Japanese imperialists
and accomplished the noble cause of national liberation.

In the period after the Korean War our party members
and working people rehabilitated the devastated economy
by our efforts and transformed our country
into a powerful socialist industrial state in a short span of time.

The situation we are in today demands

that we display to a high degree the revolutionary spirit of self - reliance.

At present no country is willing to help another nor is any country in a position to help another, even should she want to'.

The adoption of *'Let Us Live Our Own Way'* dealt a powerful blow to the imperialists and modern revisionists, it was also a rejection of 'reform' and *'opening up'*.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 12th of December Juche 113 [2024])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement on the occasion, of 13th anniversary of the appointment of Dear Respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, as the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army

The appointment of Marshal KIM JONG UN as Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army 13 years ago was a major turning point and landmark in the history of the Korean revolution.

The post of Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army (KPA)carries a high responsibility not just to the Korean people but the world people who aspire after independence and socialism because the DPRK stands on the frontline between imperialism and socialism. It is the might of the KPA, commanded by dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN, that is defending world socialism.

The appointment of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN as Supreme Commander of the KPA by the Political Bureau of the WPK on the 30th of December 2011 was a deep manifestation of the trust and support of the WPK members and entire Korean people for dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN. It also reflected the desire and will of the Korean people to follow the road of independence, Juche and socialism forever and continue with the revolutionary leadership come what may and without deviation or concession.

Supreme Commander Marshal KIM JONG UN visited the historic Seoul Ryu Kyong Su no 105 tank division of the Korean People's Army on the 1st of January 2012, this is the unit where the great leader comrade KIM JONG IL began his revolutionary leadership of the armed forces (and is also the first tank unit to go into Seoul during the liberation of south Korea during the 1950s Korean war).

The DPRK stands on the front - line between socialism and imperialism. Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN as KPA supreme commander visited the most tense flash - points not once but several times, tirelessly giving on the spot-guidance to the KPA in all weathers and virtually every day.

On a number of occasions such as in March 2013 and August 2015 dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN took resolute and decisive measures to defend the DPRK from US imperialist and south Korean puppet aggression.

The self - defence potentials of the DPRK have grown considerably under the guidance of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN. Thanks to the leadership of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN the DPRK has become a Juche - based nuclear strategic state, a socialist nuclear power of Juche. The DPRK is equipped with ICBMs and recently tested the new type *'Hwasong - pho 19'* ICBM.

As a result of the assumption of the position of Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army by the dear respected leader Marshal KIM JONG UN the continuity of the Songun revolutionary leadership has been maintained. The KPA has been built up as an even more powerful revolutionary armed force. Dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is following in the footsteps of the great generalissimo's of Mt Paektu, KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG IL , ready to deter any aggressor and defend the independence of the country.

Glory to respected Marshal KIM JONG UN on the 13 th anniversary of his appointment as KPA Supreme Commander !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 10th of December Juche 113 [2024])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement on the occasion, of the 33rd anniversary of the appointment, of the Great Leader Generalissimo Kim Jong Il, as Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army (KPA)

The 19th Plenary Meeting of the 6th WPK Central Committee made the momentous decision to appoint the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il as the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army on the 24th of December 1991.

The appointment of the great leader generalissimo Kim Jong Il as Supreme commander of the Korean People's Army was a great step forward on the long march of the revolutionary leadership. The Korean People's Army, founded by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung, is the reliable defender of socialist Korea. Moreover as the DPRK is on the front line of the struggle against imperialism, the KPA is the defender of world socialism and the anti - imperialist forces of the world so assuming the post of supreme commander of the KPA meant that the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il assumed the responsibility for the defence of world socialism and world peace.

The great leader comrade Kim Jong Il, carried forward the cause of Juche - army building started by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. The excellent revolutionary traditions of the KPA forged by the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il Sung in the anti - Japanese armed struggle and the Fatherland Liberation War were maintained and carried forward. As supreme commander of the KPA, the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il built up the KPA as the army of the leader with a steel - like unity based on the Juche idea and the Songun Idea. This was complemented by the blossoming of the great army - people unity under the revolutionary leadership of the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il. This is unknown elsewhere in the world.

The great leader comrade Kim Jong Il is the general of Mt Paektu. Beginning revolutionary leadership of the armed forces on the 25th of August 1960 at the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su Guards no 105th division of the KPA. As a result of tireless guidance to the KPA he accumulated great experience and commanding arts becoming a pre - eminent general and an ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander.

At the time when the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il was appointed KPA Supreme Commander the international situation was complex owing to the treachery of the revisionists who frustrated socialism in many countries. The DPRK faced acute threats from US imperialism and all kinds of international reactionary forces Supreme Commander comrade Kim Jong Il has by his brilliant commanding art and adroit tactics defeated all these attempts to stifle Korean style socialism by force, honourably defending Juche Korea, the bastion of socialism.

Comrade Kim Jong Il shattered the military blackmail of the US imperialists by ordering the KPA into a semi-war state on the 9th of March 1993. 1n 1994 KPA Anti Aircraft gunners shot down as US helicopter and the DPRK triumphed in the Yongphyong Island shelling incident of 2010. A nuclear thunderbolt of Songun hit the US imperialists when the DPRK tested its own self - reliant nuclear deterrent.

He ensured that the KPA was not only strong in arms but strong in ideology and politics. Supreme Commander Kim Jong Il fully promoted the revolutionary soldier spirit, the epitome of his militant revolutionary ideology, which pulsated throughout society leading to world-startling feats like the construction of the Anbyon power station.

Thus, the 24 years of leader's Kim Jong Il's command of the Korean People's Army were years of great achievements in which the KPA has been strengthened greatly. Because of the decisive role of the anti-imperialist military front there have been victories in other fields such as the economy and culture. We recall these achievements and remember the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il as an ever - victorious iron - willed brilliant commander. Today, respected Marshal Kim Jong Un is carrying forward comrade Kim Jong Il's cause of Juche army building.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 10th of December Juche 113 [2024])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued a joint statement on the occasion, of the significant 107th anniversary of the birth, of Madame Kim Jong Suk Mother of Korea, and immortal anti - Japanese revolutionary woman heroine

The forthcoming 24th of December will see the 107th anniversary of the birth of Madame Kim Jong Suk, Mother of Korea and the great woman revolutionary. Her life is a great example for the revolutionary and progressive women of the whole world to learn from. Comrade Kim Jong Suk was indeed the great paragon of women revolutionaries, a model of a Juche type communist revolutionary.

Madame Kim Jong Suk was born into a poor peasant family in the northern city of Hoeryong. She lived a hard life as a child but with her keen intelligence she became aware of the oppression of Japanese imperialism and the contradictions of class society. At an early age she joined the Korean People's Revolutionary Army founded and commanded by the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk distinguished herself as a crack-shot and a great woman partisan fighting the Japanese aggressors. She created a great example for women to follow in the revolutionary armed struggle, smashing the backward myth that women should stay at home and be passive. At the same time she embodied the time honoured features of Korean womanhood. She was loyal to the great leader general Kim Il Sung, the sun of the Korean nation and lodestar of the anti Japanese armed struggle. She defended the safety of the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung, sun of the Korean nation with her own life. In the Dashahe battle of 1940 she dispatched with her pistol a couple of Japanese imperialist aggressor soldiers, who had sneaked up, threatening the life of the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk brought up the young Kim Jong Il as a revolutionary, a future soldier and leader of Korea. She is truly the Mother of Korea. After liberation from Japanese imperialism in 1945 she worked hard to build a new democratic Korea. She always led a frugal life and worked day and night. She inspired women to turn out in the struggle for a new democratic Korea. She founded the Korean Democratic Women's Union and accomplished the liberation of women from the double and triple oppression of imperialism and feudalism.

Comrade Kim Jong Suk an indomitable communist revolutionary fighter blazed a trail for the women's emancipation movement in Asia and the world. Comrade Kim Jong Suk created a model of Juche - oriented, socialist, proletarian feminism showing the correct way to liberate women and she smashed all bourgeois, revisionist and opportunist falsehoods on the women's liberation question. Comrade Kim Jong Suk serves as a role model for anti - imperialist women

revolutionaries throughout the world, her teachings show the correct way forward for the women's movement even in the imperialist countries.

Today in the DPRK women are playing an increasing role in society thanks to the leadership of the dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un who is actively carrying forward the idea of Madame Kim Jong Suk on the liberation of women.

We remember comrade Kim Jong Suk, on the 107th anniversary of her birth, as the true paragon of women revolutionaries who created a model for authentic socialist women's liberation.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 10th of December Juche 113 [2024])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following statement, on the 12th anniversary of the launch, of the 'Kwangmyongsong' 3 - 2

The launch of the *'Kwangmyongsong'* 3 - 2 was a great victory for the DPRK under the iron - willed Songun revolutionary leadership of the great respected leader Marshal KIM JONG UN. It is victory for Juche science and technology and shows the superiority of the people - centred socialist system of the DPRK and the might of the independent national economy based on self - reliance. The rocket was made using 100% DPRK resources, materials and labour. It brilliantly demonstrated that Juche and self - reliance are the answer, the only way out in fact. The foundations of the independent national economy and the scientific development of the DPRK had been laid down by the great leaders comrades KIM IL SUNG and KIM JONG IL. The launch of *'Kwangmyongsong'* 3 - 2 t proved that the DPRK can develop its science and technology without relying on others ,by its own efforts.

Despite the sanctions and blockades of the US imperialists and hostile forces the DPRK became a proud satellite launching nation, one of 10 such countries in the world. Although the US imperialists and world imperialism tried hard to prevent the DPRK from launching a satellite, and even went to the extremes of mobilising the marionette UN Security Council to impose punitive sanctions, the DPRK under the iron - willed Juche - based revolutionary leadership of dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un succeeded in launching the *'Kwangmyongsong'* 3 - 2 on the morning of the 12th of December 2012.

We are convinced that the DPRK will win more victories on the front of science and technology and will build a thriving socialist nation under the wise leadership of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN !

Long live the DPRK !

Long live dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN !

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 7th of December Juche 113 [2024])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, issued the following statement on the 11th anniversary, of the liquidation of the anti - party, counter - revolutionary factional clique, in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK)

On the 8th of December it will be some 11 years since the modern day factionalist clique of the anti - party traitor were defeated and liquidated. The DPRK, under the leadership of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN defeated an attempt by modern day factionalists to overthrow the state and socialist system of the DPRK. The anti - party counter - revolutionary factionalists were ideologically aligned to US imperialism and world imperialism (also to international revisionism and big power chauvinism). The factionalists would have turned the DPRK into a colony of imperialism. As dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN said:

'The identity of the modern version of factionalist group
is that it was an ideologically degenerate entity
which was outwardly overcome with fear for the pressure
by the imperialists and inwardly contaminated
with bourgeois ideology and culture.'

The action that the DPRK took was entirely just and correct as the most dangerous enemy a country can face is the enemy within. One enemy inside is equal to a hundred outside.

The DPRK is on the road of final victory as Marshal KIM JONG UN said:

'Historically speaking, great victory was won in the Fatherland Liberation War
after the purge of an anti - Party, counterrevolutionary factionalist clique
following the Fifth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee;
the Chollima upswing was brought about in the course
of eliminating the August 1956 factionalist group;
and world - startling successes were achieved in the showdown
with the United States and the socialist industrialization
drive after the anti - Party revisionists were exposed
and purged at the 15th Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Party Central Committee.'

Now under the leadership of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN the DPRK is stepping up anti - imperialist class education and intensifying the ideological revolution. The DPRK will be ever - victorious under the leadership of dear respected Marshal KIM JONG UN !

The DPRK is now stepping up education in the revolutionary traditions of Mt Paektu and holding high the banner of self - reliance.

The 11 years since the defeat of the modern factionalist clique have been years of advance and growth which has seen the rapid economic growth of the DPRK and the emergence of People's Korea as a proud independent power of Juche. Each day the DPRK grows stronger. Today People's Korea led by respected Marshal KIM JONG UN is stepping up the struggle against anti - socialist acts and non - socialist practices as well as counter - revolutionary and opportunist ideology.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 4th of December Juche 113 [2024])

The Association For the Study of Songun Politics UK, the British Group for the Study of the Juche Idea, the Korean Friendship Association of the UK, and the British Committee to Remember Comrade Kim Jong Il, issued a joint statement on the 13th anniversary, of the passing away of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il

On the 17th of December it will be 13 years since the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il passed away so suddenly whilst giving on the spot guidance to key economic sectors.

The demise of the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il was the greatest loss of the Korean people as he was the benevolent father of the Korean people. It was also the greatest loss of the world revolutionary people and the Juche Idea and Songun Idea followers of the world. Although the heart of the great leader comrade Kim Jong Il ceased to beat on December 17th 2011 ,he is alive in the hearts and minds of the Korean people and world people and his ideas live on.

The great leader comrade Kim Jong Il was a leader of extraordinary ability and fortitude. His accomplishments and achievements span many different fields and sectors from culture to military affairs. He was best known to the world people as the great defender of socialism and independence and the leader who developed the Juche idea and Songun idea. Indeed the name of comrade Kim Jong Il is intimately bound up with the administration of Songun politics.

The great leader comrade Kim Jong Il led the Korean revolution for a period of more than five decades which began with his guidance to the Seoul Ryu Kyong Su no 105th tank division of the Korean People's Army on the 25th of August 1960. Under the leadership of comrade Kim Jong Il the DPRK became a mighty power of

ideology and politics and also a socialist military power possessing its own powerful war deterrent which made the imperialists shake with fear.

Comrade Kim Jong Il was the loyal and faithful successor to the great leader generalissimo Kim Il Sung. He was the standard bearer of the Juche revolutionary cause which had been pioneered by the great leader generalissimo Kim Il Sung the eternal president of the DPRK. He ensured that the WPK became the party of the great leader comrade Kim Il Sung defending the monolithic unity of the Workers' Party of Korea, smashing the attempts of modern revisionists, opportunists, factionalists and great power chauvinists to defile the revolutionary constancy of Juche. When the imperialist reactionaries and renegades of socialism sneered at socialism, demanding that the DPRK *'open up'* and *'reform'* he declared *'Expect No Change from Me !'*

Comrade Kim Jong Il defended and developed the purity of the Juche Idea . He systematized and enriched the Juche idea in his historic 1982 thesis *'On the Juche Idea'*. This work constitutes an almanac of the Juche idea which clarified its philosophical essence and that man has independence, consciousness and creativity. Thus, the Juche idea shines out a philosophy for achieving the independence of the popular masses. The Juche idea is a powerful weapon for achieving human emancipation from all kinds of misery and oppression.

When socialism was frustrated in some countries owing to the treachery of modern revisionism comrade Kim Jong Il energetically defended socialism and wrote brilliant works such as *'Our Socialism Centred on the Popular Masses Shall Not Perish'*, *'Abuses of Socialism are Intolerable'*, *'Socialism Is A Science'*, *'Giving Priority to Ideological work is essential for accomplishing socialism'* and many others provided a source of hope for the people aspiring to socialism.

As the supreme commander of the Korean People's Army comrade Kim Jong Il led the work of defence up - building and continued the cause of Juche - army building pioneered by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. Stressing the importance of the anti-imperialist military front he led the DPRK to victory in the DPRK - US confrontation smiting the reactionary US imperialists by carrying out 2 nuclear tests so that the DPRK became a global nuclear power, a proud independent socialist nuclear power of Juche. Thanks to this legacy bequeathed by comrade Kim Jong Il, the DPRK could sit down and negotiate with the USA as an equal partner.

The great leader comrade Kim Jong Il led the struggle to build up the independent national economy. He made sure that the living standards of the Korean people were improved. Under his leadership the many social benefits enjoyed by the Korean people were preserved and further enhanced. He passed away whilst on a trip of on the spot guidance, thus he was working for the people right up to the last minute. He always wore plain clothes. He was the epitome of a true people's leader who believed in making flowers bloom on a rock if it was necessary for the people.

The great leader comrade Kim Jong Il led the cause of anti-imperialist

independence throughout the world. The Juche Idea became a powerful compass for defeating imperialism. The many works written by comrade Kim Jong Il are a guiding compass for the fighting peoples of the world. The DPRK became associated with the defence of the socialist principle, thus encouraging the world people in their struggle for socialism.

Although twelve years have passed since comrade Kim Jong Il passed away, the vitality of his ideas shines even brighter today and his work is carried forward by his successor dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un. People's Korea, which was the legacy of comrade Kim Jong Il, today is prospering despite the extreme sanctions of the imperialists.

Today the Korean people under the wise leadership of the dear respected Marshal Kim Jong Un are faithful to the ideas and cause of great comrade Kim Jong Il and are stepping the struggle for socialist construction in the revolutionary spirit of self - reliance.

(ASSPUK, BGSJI, KFA UK, London 4th of December Juche 113 [2024])

DPRK NEWS

Inauguration Ceremony, of Regional - industry Factories in Jaeryong County Held

Regional - industry factories in Jaeryong County of the DPRK were inaugurated, significantly decorating the outset of 2025, a year of great turn in raising the comprehensive development of socialism onto a higher stage, true to the ideas and spirit of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The inauguration of modern regional-industry factories built in Jaeryong Namuri Plain, a granary in the western area of the country, presenting a wonderful reality of regional rejuvenation, is a powerful proof of the unshakable will and executive ability of the great Party Central Committee that launched the historic cause for realizing the long-cherished desire of the regional people and keeps the promise with the people without fail, and a great inspiring event predicting dynamic progress and miraculous successes.

An inauguration ceremony of the regional-industry factories in Jaeryong County for the Regional Development 20×10 Policy took place on January 7.

The venue of the ceremony was full of the great pride of the soldier-builders who have wonderfully built the regional-industry factories into precious entities of our Party’s people-first politics and crystallization of their pure conscience as servants of the people in the steadfast spirit of defending the Party’s policies and through their devoted efforts as well as the great excitement and joy of the people in Jaeryong County who will enjoy a new civilization, a new life, to their heart's content under the care of the Party.

The respected Comrade Kim Jong Un attended the ceremony.

When Kim Jong Un arrived at the venue of the ceremony, all the participants raised enthusiastic cheers, extending the greatest glory and respect to the outstanding leader and great father who opened up a new era in which the whole country develops all at once, provided a springboard of dynamic advance and upswing of our state and is leading the sacred cause for changes in the vanguard with his outstanding ideology and theory and unexcelled leadership ability.

Present at the ceremony were Pak Thae Song, premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, and other senior officials of the Party and the government, service personnel involved in the construction project, officials and employees of the regional - industry factories, officials and working people in South Hwanghae Province and Jaeryong County.

Ju Chang Il, director of the Information and Publicity Department of the WPK Central Committee, made an inaugural address.

The speaker said that he could not suppress a surging emotion before feeling pleased to greet the significant New Year with the inauguration of such modern regional-industry factories, adding that it is a great revolution which can be made only by Kim Jong Un that the comprehensive development of regions, which had

been an ideal for nearly 80 years, was adopted as the most important political task of the Party and the state and that its brilliant entities sprang up in the year of its adoption.

He continued:

When anyone looks round the regional-industry factories to which modernity, civilization and profitability are applied, they will gain a deep knowledge of the great painstaking efforts that Kim Jong Un has made to bring about transformations that will actually reach the regional people and will be welcomed by them, and will be convinced of the future of the regional changes to be brought about on a larger scale under his great leadership.

Today's grand inauguration is a proud success of the regional-industry revolution and, at the same time, a springboard for a new struggle and a cornerstone for greater, higher and more dynamic progress. This important event welcomed by all people across the country should surely be followed by perfect results every year regardless of conditions.

Saying that the great cause of regional rejuvenation shouldered by the Party is a science, practice and victory, he called for working harder and more vigorously to brilliantly carry out the Party's policy on regional development and bring earlier the future of a rich and civilized, prosperous and powerful country with redoubled confidence and courage.

Kim Jong Un cut the inauguration tape.

Enthusiastic cheers were raised by the participants in the venue of the ceremony, where a historic event took place recording another brilliant page in the history of regional development in the new era, as a reflection of their ardent reverence for and absolute trust in the great Party Central Committee.

All the participants extended grateful thanks to the benevolent leader of the people, who has set it as his lifelong mission and the most important work of the Party and the state to promote the people's happiness and well - being and unfolds socialist paradises, in which all the people would enjoy happiness, and comprehensive efflorescence of national rejuvenation.

Kim Jong Un went round the factories.

Noting that the inauguration ceremonies for the regional - industry factories take place one after another in 20 cities and counties including Songchon and Jaeryong counties as a fruition of sincere efforts rendered for the people last year, he said:

This is an auspicious event of the whole country that gives great pleasure to the people who have started the worthwhile journey in the new year. As I see all the people of the region full of excitement and joy today, I feel greater pride and dignity

in waging the revolution and struggle, and it makes my determination firmer to identify what should be done more for the people and shoulder their implementation.

Going over the trial products, he set forth principles and ways to be consistently adhered to in the operation of the regional - industry factories and their production, and discussed with the leading officials accompanying him a series of measures to be taken by the Party and the government for leading and powerfully supporting the regional industry in a sustained way in order to guarantee its long-term development.

He repeatedly stressed the need for the Party and government organs in cities and counties to always pay close attention to providing conditions necessary for normalizing production at the regional - industry factories, including providing raw materials and training skilled workers, and unconditionally ensure the provision of the conditions so that the new regional development policy of our Party can make a substantial contribution to promoting the material well-being of the inhabitants in the relevant regions.

He affirmed that he would make this year a year of another upsurge in regional construction by setting a higher standard as a goal on the basis of last year's successes and ensuring the economic profitability, effectiveness and prospectiveness to the maximum.

The inauguration ceremony of the regional-industry factories in Jaeryong County held in the presence of Kim Jong Un served as a significant occasion, which instilled confidence in sure victory and optimism into the people across the country, who have turned out as one in the drive to open up a new avenue for prosperity according to the viewpoint on development and in the spirit of creation of the Korean style and greet the Ninth Congress of the Party as a glorious congress of victors.

(Pyongyang, January 8th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Schoolchildren's New Year Performance Continues in DPRK

Schoolchildren's New Year performance, *'The most joyful day'*, continued at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace here.

Put on the stage were colorful numbers such as folk dances and Janggu presentation.

The performers represented the joy of greeting the happy New Year's Day, holding the respected Marshal Kim Jong Un in high esteem as the father of the country, a large family.

The joy and optimism of schoolchildren, who have spent the happy days and months under the loving care of the Workers' Party of Korea, were shown through such numbers as light music.

Korean schoolchildren in Japan, who met Kim Jong Un and had the honor to be remembered forever, gave the dance *story 'We grow under the national flag of the Republic'* with the determination to give steadfast continuity to the patriotic generation. Their performance was enthusiastically acclaimed by the audience.

Working people and school youth and children in Pyongyang enjoyed the New Year performance.

(Pyongyang, January 8th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

DPRK Missile Administration Succeeds in Test - fire, of New - type Intermediate - range Hypersonic Ballistic Missile

The Missile Administration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea successfully conducted a test - fire of new - type intermediate-range hypersonic ballistic missile on January 6.

Full General Jang Chang Ha, general director of the Missile Administration of the DPRK, and leading officials of the defence science institute guided the test - fire on the spot.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the State Affairs of the DPRK, oversaw the test - fire through a monitoring system.

The test of the new strategic weapon system is part of the plans for the development of the national defence capabilities to raise the durability and effectiveness of the strategic deterrent against the potential enemies in conformity with the changing regional security environment.

A new composite carbon fiber material was used in the manufacture of the engine body of the missile and a new comprehensive and effective method based on the already - accumulated technologies introduced in the flight and guidance control system.

Expressing great satisfaction over the result of the test - fire, the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un, with regard to the new weapon system, said:

The current test-fire proved without doubt that we are steadily upgrading the powerful new-type weapon systems like the intermediate-range hypersonic ballistic missile to cope with different security threats posed by the hostile forces against our state at present.

A few countries in the world might possess such a weapon system.

Just like the intended purpose of all military powers, the development of the new-type hypersonic missile is aimed mainly at steadily putting the country's nuclear war deterrent on an advanced basis by placing the means of changing the war situation, a weapon system to which no one can respond, at the core axis of our strategic deterrence.

This is clearly a plan and effort for self - defence, not an offensive plan and action. As shown by the result of today's test - fire, the effectiveness of the missile system that fully meets the expected military specifications has been confirmed.

The performance of our latest intermediate - range hypersonic missile system cannot be ignored worldwide, and the system can deal a serious military strike to a rival by effectively breaking any of its dense defensive barriers.

Through the current test of the strategic weapon, we fully demonstrated the potentiality and development speed of our inexhaustible self - defensive technical forces capable of fully coping with even the prospective threats and clearly showed the enemies what we are doing and that we are fully ready to use any means to defend our legitimate interests.

The hypersonic missile system will reliably contain any enemies in the Pacific region that can affect the security of our state.

We have acquired a technical force which is by no means easy to achieve.

This is a remarkable achievement and a special event in strengthening the self-defensive capabilities, which we should be proud of.

I express thanks to all the researchers and technicians and the workers of munitions industry enterprise, who contributed to the successful development of the new-type strategic weapon system.

The hypersonic glide vehicle of the missile, fired northeastward at a launch site in a suburb of Pyongyang, made a flight along the scheduled trajectory, attaining its first peak height of 99.8 kilometres and the second peak height of 42.5 kilometres at the speed amounting to twelve times of the speed of sound, and accurately landed on the simulated target waters in the open sea 1 500 kilometres away.

The test - fire had no negative impact on the security of the neighbouring countries.

The development of the defence capabilities of the DPRK aiming to be a military power will be further accelerated.

(Pyongyang, January 4th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

DPRK People Significantly Greet New Year

The people of the DPRK significantly greeted the new year 2025.

An endless stream of visitors with intense loyalty and deep yearning flew into the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, the sacred temple of Juche where President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il lie in state.

The visitors made New Year greetings to the eternal images of the great leaders at the plaza of the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun.

Working people, service personnel, school youth and children laid floral baskets, bouquets and flowers at the statues of the President and the Chairman on Mansu Hill and other parts of the country and mosaics depicting the peerlessly great men.

Children and pupils of primary schools across the country received gifts associated with the loving care of the Workers' Party of Korea on the occasion of the New Year.

The Korean feature film *'Day and Night of Confrontation'*, a sequel to *'One Day and One Night'*, was screened at the film - show units across the country.

Colorful performances were given in Pyongyang and local areas to rev up the festive mood.

The working people, pupils and students and children enjoyed themselves at the people's cultural recreation grounds including the Central Zoo, the Natural History Museum and the Munsu Water Park.

Public catering establishments across the country including Okryu Restaurant in Pyongyang and Sinhung Restaurant in Hamhung were crowded with visitors.

The pleasant smell of roast chestnut and sweet potato, served at outdoor stalls in different parts of the capital city, added to the festive mood.

Congratulatory cards were served at the greeting card and souvenir shops in Pyongyang and congratulatory cards and mobile phone messages exchanged between parents and their children, teachers and their disciples, relatives and friends across the country.

The streets of Pyongyang and other parts of the country were decorated with peculiar lights.

(Pyongyang, January 2nd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Senior Party and Government Officials, Visit Kumsusan Palace of Sun

All the people in the DPRK significantly greeted the new year 2025, when a milestone of new victory and change will be set in the history of the country through the sacred course of glorifying the great annals of building a rich country with strong army under the ever - victorious leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

They are paying the highest tribute to President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il who carved out a new history of an independent power with their outstanding ideas, leadership and immortal patriotic devotion and firmly consolidated the eternal foundation of the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Senior officials of the Party and the government, including members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, and commanding officers of armed forces organs visited the Kumsusan Palace of the Sun, the sacred temple of Juche, on January 1 on the occasion of the New Year.

The sacred temple of Juche, where the eternal leaders of the Party, state and people and peerlessly great sages lie in state, was wrapped in the most solemn atmosphere.

Seen before the statues of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il there was a floral basket bearing the august name of the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un.

Officials of the relevant organs laid floral baskets in the name of the WPK Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, the Cabinet of the DPRK and the Korean People's Army.

The participants paid high tribute to the statues of the great leaders.

At the halls where the great leaders lie in state, the participants made deep New Year's bows to them in humblest reverence for them.

All the participants hardened their firm will to dynamically usher in the era of prosperity of the powerful state by fully discharging the important responsibility and duties entrusted to them by the Party, the revolution and the people in the historic advance of the comprehensive development of socialism that is rapidly rising and expanding, upholding the revolutionary ideas and leadership of Kim Jong Un with intense loyalty.

(Pyongyang, January 2nd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Korean Central News Agency,
Mark New Year Performance Given by Schoolchildren

Amid the blessing of the whole country, a performance of schoolchildren greeting the New Year 2025 was given at the Mangyongdae Schoolchildren's Palace on January 1.

Among the audience were Choe Ryong Hae, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, first vice-president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, and other senior Party, government and military officials, labour innovators and persons of distinguished services invited to the New Year celebrations, Pyongyangites, students of the revolutionary schools and schoolchildren.

Overseas compatriots staying in the socialist homeland enjoyed the performance. The performance began with *prologue 'We present New Year's greeting to the respected fatherly Marshal Kim Jong Un'*. The schoolchildren presented a floral basket to the stage, reflecting their gratitude to the respected fatherly Marshal.

They showed through their cheerful songs and beautiful dances the fact that the bright future and eternal happiness are guaranteed thanks to the fatherly Marshal who is taking care of all students and pupils and children of the country, including Pyongyang and the remote mountain and islet villages and those in alien lands, with his paternal love and affection.

The performance was acclaimed by the audience as it artistically represented the aspiration and determination of the young revolutionaries and patriots.

(Pyongyang, January 2nd, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Report on Enlarged Meeting of Eleventh Plenary Meeting, of Eighth Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea

The noble idea and mature leadership ability of the great Workers' Party of Korea, which is determined to bring earlier the final completion of the sacred revolutionary cause of Juche under the uplifted banner of the people - first principle, are bringing a great change and vigorous leap forward in all fields of state building, making each year of this land a brilliant peak of success and victory in the history.

The Party Central Committee solemnly declared in front of the glorious Party flag the commitment to repay with absolute devotion the heavy responsibility assigned by the times and the people at the start of 2024 when the victory in the implementation of the five - year plan would be confirmed. It turned this year into a year of change and leap forward full of expanded successes despite the severe ordeals, with clear - cut fighting policies, strategic decisions and power of perfect execution.

This year made the people actually sense the advent of a new heyday of socialist construction and the important change of the comprehensive development and rejuvenation both in the capital and the provinces. These glorious achievements serve as an inspiring cornerstone for the brilliant implementation of the fighting programme of the Eighth Congress of the Party and the victory to be achieved steadily.

While going through the innumerable challenges and the processes of fresh

innovations, bold creation and steady progress with indomitable and persistent struggles and efforts, people have kept in their minds more deeply the unshakable faith and dignified self - confidence that our Party and system are the best in the world and an absolute trust and conviction that today's happiness and future glory are achieved and guaranteed only in the embrace of the Party.

Members of the whole Party and other people and service personnel of the whole country, who are clearly foreseeing the successful fruition of their cause and ideal, are eager for a dynamic advance and development toward a greater victory as they harden their confidence in and optimism about the invincibility and bright prospects of Korean - style socialism dynamically advancing along the road of independence in politics, self - sufficiency in the economy and self - reliance in national defence under the guidance of the great Party Central Committee.

The Enlarged Meeting of the Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held at the headquarters of the Party Central Committee, the General Staff of the revolution, from December 23 to 27 to review the remarkable achievements made in 2024 by dint of the irresistible might peculiar to the DPRK and its people, which is stronger than trials and challenges, and to decide on the development orientation of the Party and state affairs and policies for them in 2025, which will constitute another watershed in the history of the growth and development of our Party and the Republic.

Kim Jong Un, general secretary of the Workers’ Party of Korea, attended the plenary meeting.

When the General Secretary took the platform, all the participants broke into cheers for Kim Jong Un, the great representative of the Party, the state and the people and the prominent leader of the Juche revolution, who is ushering in a new era of the most just and dignified prosperity with his extraordinary political acumen and gigantic leadership practice.

Present there were members and alternate members of the Central Committee of the WPK and, as observers, officials of the departments of the Party Central Committee, leading officials of ministries, national agencies and provincial-level guidance bodies, chief secretaries of the Party committees and chairpersons of the people's committees in cities and counties, leading officials of the Party and administrative bodies of major industrial establishments and the relevant commanding officers of the Korean People's Army.

Kim Jong Un presided over the plenary meeting.

The General Secretary said that this year, too, significant events of opening up a new turning phase were brought about in the political, economic, cultural, defence, diplomatic and all other fields as in last year, and this is an indispensable and remarkable success in the advance of the Korean revolution.

He stressed that at this place of reviewing the results of the struggle for a year, it is the right and revolutionary attitude for the Party Central Committee to find out more defects, though they may be trifling and partial things, rather than successes and to find solutions to them.

Referring to the need for the plenary meeting to take positive measures to overcome the negative elements hindering the normal development of the state and work out a substantial plan for the struggle to successfully implement the decisions of the Party Congress in 2025, the final year of the eighth term of the Party Central Committee, he declared the plenary meeting open.

A presidium composed of the members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and members of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK was elected.

The following agenda items were brought up at the meeting:

1. On the review of the implementation of the policies of the Party and the state in 2024 and the orientation of struggle in 2025;

2. On the work of the Central Inspection Commission of the Party in 2024;

3. On the new regional development policy of our Party and its future tasks;

4. On the enforcement of a series of measures for strengthening the educational foundations of the country;

5. On the implementation of the state budget for 2024 and the draft state budget for 2025;

6. On the work for the inner - Party structure;

7. Organizational matter;

The plenary meeting unanimously approved the proposed agenda items.

The plenary meeting discussed the first agenda item *'On the review of the implementation of the policies of the Party and state in 2024 and the orientation of struggle in 2025'*.

The participants heard a report.

The report referred in detail to the achievements made through a dynamic struggle for implementing the important tasks set forth at the ninth and tenth plenary meetings of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party, the 19th and 22nd enlarged meetings of the Political Bureau of the Eighth Central Committee of the Party and other important Party meetings, and to the shortcomings revealed in the course of the work.

General Secretary Kim Jong Un made a concluding speech on the first agenda

item.

He gave an assessment by the Party Central Committee of the implementation of the policies of the Party and state in 2024, recorded as a year of fortitude and transformation for the Party and the people of the DPRK, and made a review of the major successes achieved this year.

This year, too, we have channeled continuous efforts into the development of the political and military fields, further raising the absolute prestige of the country and firmly guaranteeing the defence of its sovereignty and development of socialism.

An all - Party campaign has been intensified to develop the patriotic enthusiasm of all the people based on the single - minded unity unique to us into creating the Chollima spirit in the new era, and this process resulted in further increasing the politico - ideological might, with which we are working miracles by braving any difficulties.

This year another unprecedented record was made in our Party's history of people - first politics.

When flood disaster occurred in some areas this year, the WPK launched a huge restoration project with its timely decision and, at the same time, put into operation an emergency system for bringing the flood victims to the capital city of Pyongyang to provide them with stable and convenient living conditions and giving education to the schoolchildren.

This important measure was an expression of the sincerity and devotion of the Party, which is faithful to its natural mission of serving the people and desirous of providing those in misfortune with more things than what they have lost, as well as an expression of its policy of giving precedence to the training of the younger generation above all state affairs. It has resulted in further deepening the ties of kinship between the Party and the people and consolidating the support and trust of the masses in the Party's policies.

Kim Jong Un referred to the epochal successes made in building up the powerful self - reliant defence capability, a fundamental guarantee for defending the people and the national sovereignty.

The concluding speech stressed that the field of defence science and munitions industry of the country has played a great role in accomplishing the cause of building a powerful army by firmly defending peace and stability with the overwhelming increase of combat strength while maintaining a resolute, tough posture of counteraction against the extremely worsening security environment in the region, and demonstrating to the world the entity of our new strategic deterrence and the infinite development potential and modernity of the defence science and technology, whose international position cannot be slighted.

The concluding speech noted that the overall national economy showed a firm growth trend and brought about substantial results directly related to the people's well - being.

The 12 major goals of the national economic development including housing construction were successfully carried out; the production plans were carried out at 127 percent for rolled steel, 106 percent for nonferrous metals, 103 percent for nitrogenous fertilizer, 101 percent for electricity, 110 percent for coal, 101 percent for cement, 104 percent for timber, 101 percent for aquatic products, 108 percent for rail freight turnover, 101 percent for cloth and 107 percent for grain. The readjusting and reinforcing projects including the second - stage project for modernizing the Kumsong Tractor Factory and the installing of energy-saving oxygen blast furnace at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex were successfully pushed forward, further strengthening the motive force and potential for the development of the self - supporting economy.

The agricultural sector reaped a bumper harvest again by actively introducing scientific farming methods and implemented the second - stage project for construction and restoration of the irrigation system by April, further consolidating the material foundations of its production.

The construction sector built again 10 000 flats of more refined and developed architectural beauty in the Hwasong area in the capital city, implemented the housing construction plan for this year in the Komdok area and completed the construction of modern rural villages in many cities and counties, bringing great pleasure and joy to the people across the country.

The large - scale rehabilitation projects were carried out in the flood - stricken North Phyongan, Jagang and Ryanggang provinces, presenting new, transformed looks of cultured rural towns. As a result, a new path for regional construction was opened up, the inexhaustible might of self - sustenance was demonstrated, and Party members, youth and service personnel were tempered in the patriotic and practical struggle.

The concluding speech noted that the scientific and cultural fields achieved successes that contributed to promoting the all - people creative struggle and the national prosperity and development and raising the country's prestige.

The core, main tasks for developing science and technology were carried out, a stride was made in resolving the sci - tech problems urgently needed for increasing production in key industries and other economic sectors including light industry and agriculture and for improving the people's living standards, and positive efforts were made to bring about innovations in the fields of education, public health, literature and the arts.

Our women footballers won in the Asian Cup and World Cup finals and won the Asian and world championships in various sports events including weightlifting,

table tennis, boxing and Taekwon - Do. This is a success noteworthy in the review of this year.

Kim Jong Un said with pride that our Party, having identified the Regional Development 20 × 10 Policy for a simultaneous and balanced development of the regions and the substantial improvement of the living standard of the people across the country, presented its first perfect fruit, instilling hope and courage into the people of the whole country and doubling their creative enthusiasm and self-confidence.

On behalf of the Party Central Committee, he extended warm thanks to the Party members, working people, service personnel and youth across the country for having resolutely overcome the facing challenges and difficulties and faithfully implemented the Party's decisions and thus filled this year, decisive of carrying out the five-year plan, with significant creative and innovative successes of strenuous efforts and patriotic devotion, remaining faithful to the ideas and leadership of the Party Central Committee with one mind.

The concluding speech pointed out a series of deviations and shortcomings hindering our advance and development, including the poor national disaster prevention capability and the failure to carry out construction on a scientific basis.

Kim Jong Un set it as the general orientation of the work for 2025 to push forward with the preparations for the next stage of development in a substantial way while successfully completing the five - year plan, and clarified the policy - oriented tasks for its implementation.

He said that the main efforts should be directed to putting spurs to the growth and development of the overall national economy, indicating the goals to be attained by the key industrial sectors including metal, chemical, electric - power, machine - building and coal - mining industries and rail transport.

The concluding speech stressed the need to wage a massive construction struggle in the new year, too, and, through this, make another leap forward to realize our ideals.

In 2025, building 50 000 flats in Pyongyang should be wound up through the fourth - stage housing construction in the Hwasong area, the construction of houses in the Komdok area completed, and housing construction in the rural communities pushed ahead without letup. In particular, efforts should be channelled into the construction of industrial and public facilities to accelerate the great cause of regional rejuvenation, and, on the basis of the experience gained in the construction of the Sinpho City Offshore Farm, an offshore farm should be successfully built in another area on a trial basis.

The concluding speech underscored the need to improve afforestation, land administration and ecological environment protection, establish a strict and unified command system and order related to disaster prevention by the state, make full preparations for coping with the danger of disaster including securing rescue equipment and relief materials and ensure the scientific accuracy, correctness and promptness of flood warning so as to minimize disaster.

It also stressed the need to successfully attain the expected economic growth goals by channeling efforts into resolving urgent methodological problems, like improving the system and method, planning and pricing for unified management of the overall economy in conformity with the economic structure and specific conditions of the country.

Noting that it is the main task set forth by the Eighth Party Congress to bring about a substantial change in the people's living, Kim Jong Un stressed the need to push forward more vigorously with the major policy - oriented tasks which had been set up and carried on for the people's living and thus achieve more remarkable successes next year.

The task facing the agricultural sector in 2025 is to attain the goal of grain production set by the Party and lay the foundations for decisively increasing agricultural production during the new long - term plan period.

The concluding speech referred to the measures for putting the country's agricultural production on a stable and sustainable track of development, including strengthening the material and technical foundations of the agricultural sector,

attaching importance to scientific farming, training in a systematic way and in a large number the ranks of talents who will shoulder the implementation of the rural revolution programme in the new era and transformation of the socialist countryside.

It stressed that the light industry sector should raise the improvement of quality as the primary task and direct efforts to improving the quality of condiments and consumer goods and the socialist policy for the children and students should be implemented in a responsible manner. It also indicated the practical ways for strengthening the material foundations of the fishing sector.

It put forward the enhancement of the role of the scientific and cultural fronts as an important task in the new year's advance to conclude the first - phase struggle for pioneering and transformation for the comprehensive socialist development.

The scientific circles should turn out as one to achieve successful results to fully support the victory of the final offensive for implementing the decisions of the Eighth Congress of the Party and lead it to a new stage of development.

The public health sector should steadily bring the preventive and curative treatment closer to reality, improve the quality of medical service for the working people, and lay solid foundations for anti-epidemic work to cope with any global public health crisis.

The concluding speech stressed the need for the fields of art and literature, media and sports to stir the times, shake the whole country and give a boost to its revolutionary spirit through the creation of excellent works of art and literature, powerful media offensive and successes in sports.

Noting that the working people's organizations are the forces that should move vigorously in next year's struggle, when a landmark for great victory and change will be set up in the history of the development of our Party and country.

Kim Jong Un stressed that the youth league organizations in particular should regard the purport and intention of the Party's policy of prioritizing the youth as their lifeline and prepare the youth league officials and members as true successors to the revolution.

He gave an outline of the remarkable successes achieved this year in enhancing the international position of our state and consolidating its external position and of the features of the present international situation, in which the growth and rapid progress of the circles of the independent forces are conspicuous and the position of the circles of supremacy - seeking forces is rapidly weakening and declining.

Our Republic reliably defended its inviolable sovereign rights and achieved successes of strategic significance from the viewpoint of prospective growth of the

interests and enhancing the prestige of the state while responding promptly and smartly to the harsh regional situation and the unsteady structure of the international relations, and firmly maintained its principled foreign policy stand and orientation of struggle. In this way, it has firmly occupied the international position as a representative and powerful independent force that dynamically pushes forward the building of a righteous multi - polar world.

The concluding speech put forward the strategic and tactical tasks for bringing about a more favourable external phase for the Korean revolution through proactive and offensive external activities in line with the Party's external strategic plan and intentions.

The U.S. is the most reactionary state that regards anti-communism as its invariable state policy, the alliance between the U.S., Japan and ROK has expanded into a nuclear military bloc for aggression, and the ROK has turned into an out-and - out anti - communist outpost of the U.S. This reality clearly shows which direction we should follow and what we should do and how.

The concluding speech clarified the strategy for the toughest anti - U.S. counteraction to be launched aggressively by the DPRK for its long - term national interests and security.

It indicated the tasks for the field of external affairs to wage a dynamic struggle for defending the national sovereign rights on the principle of enhancing the prestige and defending the interests of the state and to positively promote the development of relations with the friendly countries that respect the dignity and interests of the DPRK.

Kim Jong Un pointed to the special importance to thoroughly prepare the People's Army as a revolutionary army of the Party, boundlessly loyal to its leadership and strong in ideology and technology.

Holding fast to strengthening its politico - ideological might as its primary strategic task for building itself up, the KPA should develop itself into a revolutionary army that always emerges victorious by dint of ideology, train all its service personnel to be genuine patriots, most powerful in their spiritual strength, and in particular, dynamically conduct the ideological work aimed at fully equipping them with keen awareness of the enemy, an immutable outlook on the archenemy and firm will to fight a decisive battle with them.

In order to meet the demands and features of modern warfare and cope with the ever - changing enemy's war scenario and execution mode, it should enhance its capabilities for fighting a war by intensifying research into our own style of tactics, giving an uninterrupted spur to the work of putting its operations command on an IT and modern basis and steadily studying and applying scientific forms and methods of training.

We should also push ahead with fully preparing the civil defence sector for a war.

Kim Jong Un clarified the strategic and tactical policies for more reliably guaranteeing the bolstering of war deterrence for self-defence through accelerated progress of defence science and technology and radical development of the defence industry to cope with the ever - increasing military provocations of the U.S. and its vassal forces against the DPRK, and set forth the tasks for their implementation.

Saying that next year's struggle for successfully carrying out the decisions of the Eighth Congress of the WPK requires the Party organizations, the political staff of relevant sectors and units, to enhance their functions and activities more than ever before, he stressed that all Party organizations should dynamically conduct their organizational and political work to attain their struggle goals without fail by making sound preparations and redoubled efforts.

In particular, all Party officials should bear in mind once again the true meaning of the slogan *'Everything for the people and everything by relying on them!'* and devote their all to the work for the people, as intended by the Party Central Committee, he said, adding:

The unprecedentedly harsh situation will persist in the future, too, but the invaluable experience and lessons, gained and drawn in this year's intensive struggle for ushering in a new era of transformation unprecedented since the founding of the nation, and our confidence and internal force that have grown a hundredfold will surely encourage us to attain with credit the goals we have set.

He then ardently called on all the participants to remain true to their heavy duty and responsibility they have assumed for the times and revolution and the country and people, and wage a bolder struggle with higher confidence in the vanguard of the general offensive for a great victory and glory in 2025.

Raising cheers of *'Hurrah!'* and applause, all the participants expressed their full support to the General Secretary's concluding speech that clearly specified the struggle tasks and ways for bringing the glory of 2024, achieved by self-reliance, based on the firm unity of all Party members and other people across the country under the banner of loyalty and patriotism, to continuous development and successes in 2025, and dramatically accelerating the historic advance toward national rejuvenation.

The historic concluding speech of Kim Jong Un is a great action programme that makes it possible to scientifically guarantee the perfect attainment of the sacred fighting goal of the Party, which started a grand journey for the overall development of socialism based on the noble ideas of *'The people are God'*, single - minded unity and self - reliance, and to expand it massively and steadily.

The plenary meeting discussed the second agenda item *'On the work of the Central Inspection Commission of the Party in 2024'*.

A report on the relevant agenda item was made.

It referred to the successes made in the work for implementing the line of building the Party discipline in the new era and for providing Party work and activities with a financial and material guarantee and strictly pointed to the deviations revealed by the Party inspection commissions at all levels.

The plenary meeting made a relevant evaluation of the work of the Central Inspection Commission of the Party in 2024.

It discussed the third agenda item *'On the new regional development policy of our Party and its future tasks'*.

Kim Jong Un said that the Regional Development 20 × 10 Policy, which our Party regards as a crucial political issue and the supreme task for fulfilling its cherished desire and is dynamically pushing forward as the top priority revolutionary task, is an eventful decision and unprecedentedly huge creative struggle, the first of its kind since the founding of the Party and the state, which is aimed at providing the people across the country with a new, affluent and civilized life in a matter of ten years and rapidly raising the level of development in all regions.

Despite the grave challenges and difficulties blocking our advance and the uphill tasks to be pushed forward and fulfilled in the remaining period of the implementation of the five - year plan, the medium - and long - term tasks for the regional transformation, which has only been an ideal for nearly 80 years, were made a policy and entered the full - scale stage of implementation without delay. This is a great revolution that creates a new history.

Saying that not minor consideration, courage and struggle were required to confirm such a great transformative line, the action programme for regional development, and translate it into an impeccable entity, the General Secretary stated that to develop all the regions of the country simultaneously and in a balanced way is an important strategic task for building Korean - style socialism oriented towards overall development and, at the same time, an urgent political task for more thoroughly applying and giving full play to the people - first principle, the basic political idea of the Party and the government.

He referred to the fact that the 19th enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held in January this year established the Regional Development 20 × 10 Policy for boosting the elementary material and cultural living standard of the people across the country a level higher with ten years as a term by building modern regional-industry factories in 20 cities and counties in succession every year, with the Party and the government taking full responsibility, and took concrete measures for its implementation.

The soldier - builders, who are standing at the vanguard of implementing the

regional development policy, directed every effort to ensuring perfect quality of construction with an extraordinary sense of responsibility and conscience, for the sake of the dignity of the Party and on the honour of the army. As a result, they built new factories, the first creations in the efforts for regional rejuvenation, commensurate with the idea, national power and the level of civilization of our times. And workers, scientists and technicians in various fields in charge of the supply of materials and equipment and technology, including the machine - building and building - materials industries, also achieved precious successes in the fulfilment of their production tasks and research and development by displaying dogged perseverance and creativity.

Meanwhile, a modern offshore farm, a new model of offshore farming, was built in the city of Sinpho on the east coast, accelerating the work in every way for creating excellent experience for the coastal cities and counties to live on with their own efforts and for actively promoting and spurring the distinctive development and growth of the regional economy.

Noting that the first creations in the efforts for implementing the regional development policy are, indeed, the fruition of our honourable and worthwhile struggle and proof of our most valuable and proud prosperity, the General Secretary said with pride that although the Party and the government have shouldered double workloads and heavier burdens, our struggle for the promotion of the people's well - being has remarkably intensified and expanded and socialist construction has entered a new phase of epochal advance.

Referring to the intention of the Party Central Committee to additionally build public health facilities, cultural complexes and grain management facilities in the cities and counties across the country, considering that the construction of some regional - industry factories in each city and county is not enough to completely eliminate the centuries-old backwardness remaining in local areas and put them on a sustainable development track, he gave an overview of the significance of the construction of the three essential projects and the specific orientation of construction.

He said that only when the aforesaid construction projects are completed correctly and in a practicable way so that they can be operated smoothly at the present stage can we surely provide a firm basis for regional development and open up a dynamic phase in which cities and counties can simultaneously undergo a change and rejuvenation, and proposed to the plenary meeting that the Party's new regional development policy formally include the construction of advanced public health facilities, scientific, educational and leisure facilities and grain management facilities in parallel with that of regional - industry factories.

Speeches were made on the third agenda item.

Jo Yong Won, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Jong Kyong Thaek, director of the General Political Bureau of the Korean People’s Army, and Ri Jong Nam, chief secretary of the South Hamgyong Provincial Committee of the WPK, made speeches and senior officials in various sectors presented written speeches.

They expressed absolute support to and approval for the great programme for regional development that clearly indicates the special and practical measures for putting an end to the centuries - old backwardness of the regions and accelerating the historic cause of their rejuvenation.

They stressed that the Party’s new regional development policy on building advanced health facilities, cultural complexes and integrated grain management facilities essential to regional development in parallel with the construction of regional - industry factories is an important state affair and historic cause that can be settled only by the General Secretary, who regards the pains taken for the people as his duty and shoulders all that are for promoting their wellbeing.

They made a firm determination to fulfill their responsibility and mission as the leading personnel of the revolution, who are to vigorously lead the gigantic struggle for transforming the regions in a multi - stage, three - dimensional and offensive way, true to the noble intention of the Party Central Committee with single - minded efforts, and thus fully guarantee the perfect implementation of the regional development policy in the new era.

The plenary meeting discussed the fourth agenda item *'On the enforcement of a series of measures for strengthening the educational foundations of the country'*.

A report on the relevant agenda item was made.

The reporter said:

In August last the General Secretary took a special measure of bringing all the schoolchildren in the flood - hit areas to Pyongyang for their studying, and visited the classrooms laid out temporarily at the April 25 Hostel to acquaint himself with the teaching preparations for a new term, saying that the educational work is the primary state affair which can never be given up even if the sky may fall in. His noble intention on the rising generation reminds us once again of what attitude and stand we should take on the issue of the education of students and the provision of educational conditions for them.

Stressing that the urgent issue for glorifying our country as a talent power and a socialist educational power at present is to further strengthen the overall educational foundations as required by the times, the reporter presented to the plenary meeting the problems to be tackled by the state.

Kim Jong Un made a concluding speech on the fourth agenda item.

Noting that education is the first state affair that should be given priority and that demands tremendous effort at any time and at any stage and the most important sector that has to make steady progress, he referred to the precedence, necessity and significance of its development.

He said that, according to the tasks set forth at the sixth and eighth plenary meetings of the Eighth Party Central Committee, practical measures have been taken to readjust the educational structure of the country for giving advanced education and improve the contents and methods of education more reasonably, and the socialist policy for the students is being consistently carried on together with the work of training reserve teachers on a long-term basis. Despite the proud qualitative changes brought about in this sector in recent years, the overall educational foundations are yet to respond to the requirements of the times and the revolution, he pointed out, and made a strict analysis of the present situation in the educational sector and indicated the immediate, medium - and long - range tasks to be fulfilled through the investment of the national efforts on the responsibility of the Party and the government in order to consolidate the foundations of education, saying:

Now that we have set an aim of building a state which gives the greatest importance to education and is most advanced in education in the world, we should definitely take the direction of supplying school things, supplies and equipment and providing the educators and students with the best working and studying conditions on the full responsibility of the state.

He then indicated the intention of bringing up the above - said agenda item as a

special one at the plenary meeting and the practical ways for putting the educational foundations of the country onto a new high in the shortest period possible.

Stressing the need to push forward the modernization of schools, which claims a lion's share in strengthening the educational foundations, as a state undertaking, and set an ambitious goal to renovate all schools across the country within the next decade and push it forward persistently so as to carry it through to the end without fail, he set forth measures to this end.

The concluding speech advanced the tasks for making the educational sector fully discharge its purpose and mission, like steadily raising the intellectual level of all students by improving the quality of basic education at the general education sector, furthering the qualifications of educators to shore up the overall educational sector, reducing the difference between the town and the countryside in the education level, and establishing a national educational aid system for persons with disabilities.

Kim Jong Un said that the educational work, which decides the destiny of the nation and has an important influence on the growth of the people, should be a matter of public concern, and that our present revolutionary practice demands that more efforts be made to help education. He stressed that officials, who are sincerely concerned about the prospects of the Party and the revolution and the future of the country and are ready to take responsibility for them, should always pay attention to the solution of the educational issue and take charge of solving it as a matter of their own concern irrespective of whether it is a big or small one.

Saying that the steady and promising comprehensive national rejuvenation, regional rejuvenation and rural development lie in the development of education, he affirmed that our Party would always place education above all else, prioritize it, further arouse public interest in it and keep increasing state support for and investment in it, as the scale of creation and transformation is expanded and revolutionary tasks become enormous.

In connection with the fifth agenda item, the plenary meeting decided to organize a state budget deliberation team for examining and reviewing the implementation of the state budget for 2024 and the draft state budget for 2025.

The plenary meeting discussed the sixth agenda *item 'On the work for the inner-Party structure'* and approved a relevant decision with unanimous approval.

The plenary meeting discussed the organizational matter as its seventh agenda item.

Members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee were recalled or by - elected.

Jong Myong Su and Yun Jong Ho, alternate members of the Party Central Committee, were by-elected as its members, and No Kwang Chol, Ri Hi Yong, Song Jun Sol and Kang Myong Chol were directly by-elected as members of the Party Central Committee.

Kim Jo Guk, Kim Yong Bok, Kwon Song Hwan, Ri Man Su, Kim Song Bin, Jon Ryong Nam, Hwang Yong Gil, Ri Jong Sik, Sin Chang Gil, Yun Chi Gol and Hong Kil Ho were by - elected as alternate members of the Party Central Committee.

Members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee were recalled or by - elected.

Ri Yong Gil and Choe Son Hui, alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, were by - elected as its members, and No Kwang Chol, Kim Jong Gwan, Ri Hi Yong and Choe Tong Myong were directly by - elected as its members.

Pang Tu Sop and Kim Chol Won were by - elected as alternate members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

Members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee were recalled or by - elected.

Pak Thae Song was by-elected as member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee were dismissed or elected.

Choe Tong Myong, Kim Tok Hun and Ri Hi Yong were elected as secretaries of the Party Central Committee.

A vice - chairman and members of the Central Military Commission of the WPK were recalled or by - elected.

No Kwang Chol, Pang Tu Sop and Kim Jong Sik were by - elected as members of the Party Central Military Commission.

A chairman, vice-chairmen and members of the WPK Central Inspection

Commission were recalled or by-elected.

Ri Hi Yong was by - elected as chairman of the Party Central Inspection Commission, Kim Jae Ryong and Kim Hyong Sik as its vice - chairmen and Kang Myong Chol as its member.

Department directors of the WPK Central Committee were dismissed or appointed.

Ri Hi Yong, Kim Tok Hun and Kim Jae Ryong were appointed as department directors of the Party Central Committee.

A chief secretary of a provincial Party committee was dismissed or appointed.

Kim Chol Sam was appointed as chief secretary of the North Phyongan Provincial Party Committee.

The premier and some senior officials of the Cabinet were dismissed or appointed. Pak Thae Song was appointed as premier of the Cabinet.

Kim Jong Gwan was appointed as vice-premier of the Cabinet, Kwon Song Hwan as minister of Natural Resources Development and Kim Yong Sik as minister of Commerce.

The plenary meeting had two - day panel study and consultative meetings to work out a thoroughgoing and correct plan for implementing the struggle tasks for 2025 on the basis of the ideas and spirit of the instructions given by the WPK General Secretary during the discussion of the agenda items and his concluding speeches.

Members of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee presided over the panel study and consultative meetings.

The consultative meetings actively discussed the tasks for further consolidating and amplifying the achievements made in this year's struggle after an in - depth study of the draft decisions, and scientific and innovative suggestions were made in this course.

The 24th Meeting of the Political Bureau of the Eighth WPK Central Committee was convened on December 27.

The Political Bureau decided to examine the proposals put together at the panel study and consultative meetings and amend and supplement the draft decisions before submitting them to the plenary meeting.

It also decided to examine the state budget deliberation team’s review of the implementation of the state budget for 2024 and the draft state budget for 2025, and report the result to the plenary meeting.

Jo Yong Won reported the results of the Political Bureau meeting to the plenary meeting.

The plenary meeting adopted with unanimous approval the decisions *'On carrying out the tasks for 2025 of the five - year plan set forth at the Eighth Party Congress'*, *'On hastening the comprehensive rejuvenation of the state by vigorously pushing ahead with the implementation of the new regional development strategy'* and *'On taking a series of measures for strengthening the educational foundations of the country'*.

It finally examined the implementation of the state budget for 2024 and the draft state budget for 2025 and approved the submission of the document on them to the Twelfth Session of the 14th Supreme People's Assembly.

Kim Jong Un concluded the plenary meeting.

Next year is a significant year marking the 80th founding anniversary of our Party and at the same time the year for the Eighth Party Central Committee to review its work before the times and the people, he said, pointing to the need to make 2025, the last year of its term, a historic watershed which occupies the most brilliant position in the history of leadership of our Party with extraordinary wisdom, courage, responsible efforts and strenuous exertion transcending the four years of pioneering and leap forward.

He ardently called upon the entire Party, the whole country and all the people to turn out in the sacred patriotic struggle for the comprehensive rejuvenation and development of our great state and achieve miraculous successes, thus greeting with honour the Ninth Party Congress as a glorious meeting of victors.

The December 2024 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the WPK wrapped up its responsible work amid high political awareness and burning enthusiasm of all the participants to remain faithful to their duty as the leading personnel of the revolution to the last in the first rank and vanguard in implementing the Party's policies, cherishing the great trust of tens of millions of people.

Bearing in mind the importance of the revolutionary tasks which they pledged to fulfil unconditionally before the plenary meeting, the members of the Party central leadership body, who embarked on the straight course of important struggle for the implementation of the grand revolutionary programme set forth at the Eighth Party Congress, renewed their solemn will to glorify 2025 as a year of eye - opening events and a year of great turn to bring about an upward trend towards a higher development stage with immense courage, redoubled efforts, inexhaustible enthusiasm and devotion.

The Eleventh Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea will shine long in the history of our Party as a significant occasion as it boosted the optimism about the prospects and potential of our cause vigorously advancing with the most just ideal and lofty ambition and added a great spur to the historic advance for resolutely hastening an era of comprehensive prosperity of our state by dint of the irresistible force of self - respect and self - reliance.

(Pyongyang, December 29th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Pyongyangites Receive Fresh Vegetables, Produced at Kangdong Greenhouse Complex

Vegetables produced at the Kangdong Greenhouse Complex in the DPRK were supplied to Pyongyang citizens on the New Year's Day.

The newly - built vegetable sales stations and other commercial service bases were crowded with people supplied with various kinds of fruit vegetables, leafy vegetables and functional vegetables including cucumber and tomato.

The aroma of vegetables produced at the Kangdong Greenhouse Complex adds to the citizens' gratitude for the benevolence of the Workers' Party of Korea and the special pleasure of the new year.

(Pyongyang, January 4th, Juche 114
Korean Central News Agency)

Energy - Saving Blast Furnace Inaugurated, at Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex

A spectacular sight of Juche - orientation was witnessed at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the grand metallurgical base of the DPRK, at a time of emotion when all the people of the country are proudly concluding this year for securing a clear practical guarantee for carrying out the five - year plan through their indomitable patriotic struggle, true to the idea of the great Workers' Party of Korea on self - respect and self - support.

The Korean - style energy - saving oxygen heat blast furnace has been successfully built at the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex taking an important share in the country's iron production, which made another progress in putting the metal industry on a Juche basis and laid a firm foundation for dynamically opening up a broad avenue for the self-supporting economy.

The proud edifice, which was built in the new era of comprehensive national rejuvenation while demonstrating once again the might of the self - supporting metallurgical industry, is a clear proof of the dignity and greatness of our state and people who have grown strong with firm trust and confidence in their own strength. It is also a gift of the loyal labour presented to the 11th Plenary Meeting of the Eighth Party Central Committee by the heroic Korean working class who are firmly supporting the eternal history of a powerful country with their own efforts.

An inauguration ceremony of the energy - saving oxygen heat blast furnace of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex took place on the spot on Thursday.

Present there were Kim Tok Hun, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK, vice - president of the State Affairs Commission of the DPRK and premier of the Cabinet, Jon Hyon Chol, secretary of the Central Committee of the WPK, Pak Chang Ho, chief secretary of the North Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the WPK, Kim Son Il, chairman of the North Hwanghae Provincial People's Committee, officials and employees of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, officials concerned and working people.

An Kum Chol, minister of Metallurgical Industry, made an inaugural address.

Upon authorization of the WPK Central Committee and the DPRK government, the speaker extended warm congratulations to the working class of the complex, all the builders, scientists and technicians who made great contributions to the development of the country's metallurgical industry by dint of the immense revolutionary enthusiasm, fighting spirit and extraordinary creative efforts as befitting the vanguard of the all - people grand advance of self - reliance.

He said that the gigantic entity built at the complex this significant year shining with eye - opening events and victories is a proud creation provided by the workers by devotedly implementing the decisions adopted at the plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee in the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality.

He said that the Eighth Congress of the WPK set it as an important affair vital to the self-supporting economy to perfect the Juche - oriented iron production technology and unfolded a grand blueprint for vigorously promoting the development of the metallurgical industry.

He said that the respected Comrade Kim Jong Un set the metallurgical industry as Height 1211 in economic construction and specified the tasks and ways for putting the metallurgical industry on a Juche basis by further perfecting the iron and steel-making technology based on domestic raw materials and fuel.

He said with deep emotion that the success at the complex, which is of weighty significance in increasing the might of self - supporting economy, is associated with the meticulous guidance of Kim Jong Un who instilled boundless wisdom and courage into the minds of the builders, personally examining the design and layout of the new - type oxygen heat blast furnace and giving precious instructions to the scientific and technological problems arising in the project.

He said that the trust and love of Kim Jong Un, who showed special loving care for the workers of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex while leading them in every aspect of their work in the face of manifold ordeals and difficulties and making them take part in the significant military parade on behalf of the metallurgical industry, were a great driving force that brought about the birth of another Juche - oriented metallurgical furnace.

He extended the warmest thanks to Kim Jong Un who is ushering in a fresh heyday of the development of the self - supporting economy with his outstanding idea and prominent leadership, reflecting the unanimous desire of all the builders and the working class across the country.

He said that the workers of the complex, who know nothing but absoluteness and unconditionality to the call of the Party Central Committee, have made valuable and precious success with a single mind of loyalty and patriotism.

It was a daunting task to push ahead with the construction of a new - type oxygen heat blast furnace while carrying out the high - set iron and steel production plan at a time when the people had to overcome the ordeals and difficulties unprecedented in history, but the workers of the complex fully demonstrated the spirit and mettle of the Korean working class through their indomitable struggle, he noted.

He said that the workers, scientists and technicians have upheld the decisions adopted at the plenary meetings of the Party Central Committee with strenuous efforts and remarkable achievements and built a creation of self - supporting economy with the immutable faith that the only way for the development of the metallurgical industry is to complete the Korean - style iron making method without use of cokes. He went on:
The iron blast furnace of our style, which was built, demonstrating the spirit of dynamic advance of Juche Korea, is associated with the devotion and sincerity of officials and working people of ministries, national agencies, relevant units and North Hwanghae Province who have provided necessary equipment and materials in a responsible manner and rendered material and moral assistance to it with the viewpoint that they are participants of the honorable struggle to firmly lay the foundations for independent iron production.

He called upon the officials and workers of the complex to keep in mind the highest honor and pride of being steel producers living and struggling with the great trust of the Party and put the operation of the energy - saving oxygen blast furnace

on a normal basis and thus unconditionally attain the target of iron and steel production.

He called on the metallurgical industry sector to further strengthen the country's foundation of Juche - based iron production and definitely raise the metallurgical industry to the stage of sustainable development by dynamically conducting the work to expand the successes and experience.

He ardently called upon all the people to turn out in the sacred patriotic struggle for the overall development of socialism full of confidence in sure victory and optimism in the spirit of winning victory in implementing the Party's decisions and thus fully display the heroic spirit of our generation, the greatest and most powerful in the history of the DPRK.

Then, Ri Song Ho, deputy manager of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, and Yun Hyok Chol, deputy workshop head, made speeches.

Speakers said with excitement that the Korean - style energy - saving oxygen heat blast furnace, unprecedented in the metallurgical industry of the world, has been built again thanks to the grand plan, strong will, bold decision and wise leadership of Kim Jong Un.

They expressed their determination to fully demonstrate the revolutionary spirit and mettle of the heroic working class of Kim Il Sung and Kim Jong Il in the worthwhile struggle for strengthening the independence and Juche character of the metallurgical industry by redoubling their courage in the spirit of victors under the

leadership of the great Party and to bring about a steady upswing in the iron and steel production.

At the end of the ceremony the participants went round the newly - built Juche - based iron production process.

(Paektu Solidarity Alliance)

Jagang Provincial Medical Oxygen Factory Inauguraed

The Jagang Provincial Medical Oxygen Factory was wonderfully built.

The construction of the factory, furnished with a modern process of producing oxygen for medical use, provided another material and technical foundation conducive to improving the medical conditions in the field of public health.

An inauguration ceremony of the factory took place on Wednesday.

Present there were Pak Song Chol, chief secretary of the Jagang Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, officials concerned, officials in the field of public health, builders and employees of the factory.

Sin Chang Gil, chairman of the provincial people's committee, addressed the ceremony.

(Paektu Solidarity Alliance)

SOUTH KOREA NEWS

South Korea - Crisis over Yoon Continues and deepens

KFA UK has learnt through different outlets that an attempt to arrest disgraced corrupt puppet ruler Yoon in south Korea failed because an elite military unit blocked south Korean police from arresting Yoon so it is back to square one !

This is clearly a deepening of the crisis in south Korea. The real masters of south Korea, the US Imperialists do not want the impeachment of Yoon and want the matter to quietly swept under the carpet.

There is no end in sight for the crisis in south Korea.

Corruption and hardcore fascism are institutionalised in south Korea but the lying mainstream media and bribed liberal academics pretend it is some kind of flowery liberal human rights paradise !

Whilst the chaos in south Korea continues the people of the DPRK are celebrating the New Year and gearing up to implement the decisions of the 11th plenum of Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea!

(Dr Dermot Hudson, Deputy Editor / Reviewer 'PKT',
General Chairman KFA UK)

Impeachment Motion against Yoon Suk Yeol, Approved in Puppet ROK

The impeachment motion against the puppet Yoon Suk Yeol was approved in the puppet ROK on Saturday.

That day, the parliament voted for the impeachment motion against Yoon, which was presented for the second time by members from opposition parties, and passed it with 204 in favour and 85 against.

On Dec. 7, there was a vote on the impeachment motion against Yoon, but it was scrapped after lawmakers from the *'People Power Party'* boycotted the vote in a group.

More than one million people, enraged at the news that the impeachment motion was not approved at that time, thronged to the puppet parliament building and presidential office and demanded the immediate impeachment and arrest of the puppet Yoon Suk Yeol and lawmakers from the *'People Power Party'* who opposed the impeachment.

The puppet Yoon Suk Yeol, upset by this, released a press statement spliced with lies and obstinacy on Dec. 12, but it sparked off stronger rebuff and resentment of the political and public circles as the puppet shifted the responsibility for foolish emergency martial law declaration onto the opposition parties and the *'threat'* from someone and insulted the struggle of the broad masses for impeachment as a *'sword dance of chaos'*.

Amid the growing denunciation and enthusiasm for impeachment of the puppet Yoon Suk Yeol and his accomplices who totally denied the crimes they committed in their office in Seoul and other parts of the ROK, many members of the *'People Power Party'* withdrew from it, disillusioned with their party's despicable behavior, aggravating the division within the ruling party.

As a result, the impeachment motion was passed by vote on Saturday to suspend the puppet president Yoon Suk Yeol.

The puppet Constitutional Court will finally decide the impeachment.

At the news of the passage of the impeachment motion against the puppet Yoon Suk Yeol, citizens in Seoul, Pusan, Taejon and other major cities and across the ROK turned out in streets, raising cheers.

Meanwhile, it was reported that the puppet minister of Defense, the puppet director of the Police Agency and the puppet director of the Seoul Metropolitan Police Agency were detained and then, the puppet Army chief of Staff who was appointed as the martial law commander, the puppet commander of the Defense counter-intelligence Command, the puppet commander of special warfare, the

puppet chief of the Defense Intelligence Command, etc. were suspended from their duties, the puppet army metropolitan garrison commander was arrested, and the investigation into puppet Yoon Suk Yeol, the ringleader of rebellion, and his accomplices is under way.

(Pyongyang, December 16th, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

All - People Protests Launched, in Demand of Puppet Yoon Suk Yeol's Resignation

Massive protests are going on in the puppet ROK to impeach puppet Yoon Suk Yeol who is engrossed in all sorts of dictatorship and arbitrary practices while creating the war and security crisis with the backing of the U.S.

More than 100 000 people from all walks of life, including workers, peasants and youth and students, took part in the grand candlelight march, the *'People's Action Day'* rally and civic march held in Seoul on November 30 in demand of the resignation of Yoon Suk Yeol and the special investigation into Kim Kon Hui.

The 117th candlelight rally and demonstration sponsored by the Candlelight Action was held on the theme of *'Let us overthrow Yoon Suk Yeol who is protecting Kim Kon Hui and intervening in Ukraine!'*.

The participants in the rally and demonstration burst out their surging anger at such crimes of puppet Yoon as creating war crisis, seeking sycophantic and humiliating diplomacy and abusing the veto power, chanting a slogan *'Let us overthrow traitor Yoon Suk Yeol!'*.

As revealed through the interference in the election rigging, Yoon took the power through the red herring in the past presidential election, they said, adding that the Yoon regime was the one which should not have been emerged as it has been engrossed in lies and fabrication from the beginning.

Recalling that 4 300 professors from 85 universities have taken part in campaign for declaring the situation as of November 29 amid the brisk campaign for the resignation of Yoon at all universities, speakers called upon all professors, intellectuals, religionists, merchants and other people at all social standings to join the campaign in protest against anti - peace, anti - democracy and prosecution dictatorship.

At the end of the candlelight rally and demonstration, the *'5th People's Action Day'* rally was held under the sponsorship of the Minju Party to denounce puppet Yoon Suk Yeol for peddling in the state affair and demand a special investigation into Kim Kon Hui.

At the rally attended by 100 000 people from all walks of life, the representative of the Minju Party and lawmakers from opposition parties revealed and condemned

the crimes committed by Yoon who has been impatient to intervene in the Ukrainian war and vetoing again a draft special investigation into the irregularities and corruption of Kim Kon Hui.

Then the 3rd civic rally co - sponsored by opposition parties, including the Minju Party, and the *'national emergency action denying the veto'* was held to demand the special investigation into Kim Kon Hui and probe the peddling in state affair and deny Yoon.

The national emergency action said in a statement on the same day that the hideous power rejecting the will of the people and reigning over them will surely collapse, adding that they will surely oust Yoon by the efforts of the people.

The puppet media reported about the struggle under the titles of *'Shouts raised in Seoul in demand of 'Yoon Suk Yeol's resignation' and special investigation into Kim Kon Hui'*, '117th grant candlelight demonstration - 5th People's Action Day - civic march' and *'100 000 citizens struggle for Yoon's resignation in spite of heavy snowfall'*.

(Pyongyang, December 2nd, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Severe Socio - political Confusion Spirals in Puppet ROK

A series of impeachment cases, unprecedented in history, broke out and a warrant for arresting the president was issued in the wake of the short - lived *'Dec. 3 emergency martial law'* in the puppet ROK, resulting in paralysis of its state administration and spiraling socio - political confusion.

An impeachment motion against puppet President Yoon Suk Yeol was passed at the puppet National Assembly on December 14 last year and even puppet Prime Minister Han Tok Su, who took over presidency instead of Yoon, was also impeached on December 27.

Meanwhile, the Criminal Investigation Office for high - ranking officials requested the arrest of Yoon who doggedly refuses to be investigated. When it had an arrest warrant issued by the puppet court later, it announced that it would enforce the arrest within the effective period till January 6.

An investigation into the case of the rebellion has been conducted in all aspects and the truth has come to light. But Yoon, chief culprit of the rebellion, stubbornly refuses to be investigated, totally denying his crimes with sheer lies.

The pro - Yoon clan of the ruling *'People Power Party'* is shielding Yoon, displeased with the warrant issued for arresting him, for their dirty partisan interests. It seeks to reverse the impeachment - oriented trend, frontally challenging the public demand for impeachment.

In response to it, the opposition parties are intensifying their political offensive and pressure, saying even *'serial impeachment'* of all state council members eligible for presidency may occur in case their demand is not met.

In the new year, too, mammoth public candlelight rallies, demonstrations, marches and other protest actions are taking place in Seoul every day, under slogans that call for ousting Yoon and dissolving the *'People Power Party'*.

More than 500 000 people of various circles, involved in the protests, termed the Yoon's attempted rebellion was a crime to deprive the people of their sovereignty by holding them hostage, and that uneasiness has become a daily occurrence due to Yoon who declared martial law against the people, accusing him of having fomented unrest through ceaseless war drills with the U.S. and Japan and declared even martial law to maintain his power.

Reporting the impeachment of the acting president two weeks after the impeachment of Yoon who declared martial law, foreign media said that as Yoon is waiting for court decision over impeachment, an impeachment motion against the acting president was passed again to plunge the ROK deeper into an abyss of political upheaval and its oft-repeated liberal democracy has collapsed.

(Pyongyang, December 3rd, Juche 113
Korean Central News Agency)

Factory for the Children

The Ryongbong School Things Factory in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea produces *Haebaragi*-brand school things, which are favoured by all children in the country. The products are supplied to them free of charge.

A panoramic view of the Ryongbong School Things Factory inaugurated in October 2019

A set of *Haebaragi* - brand school things

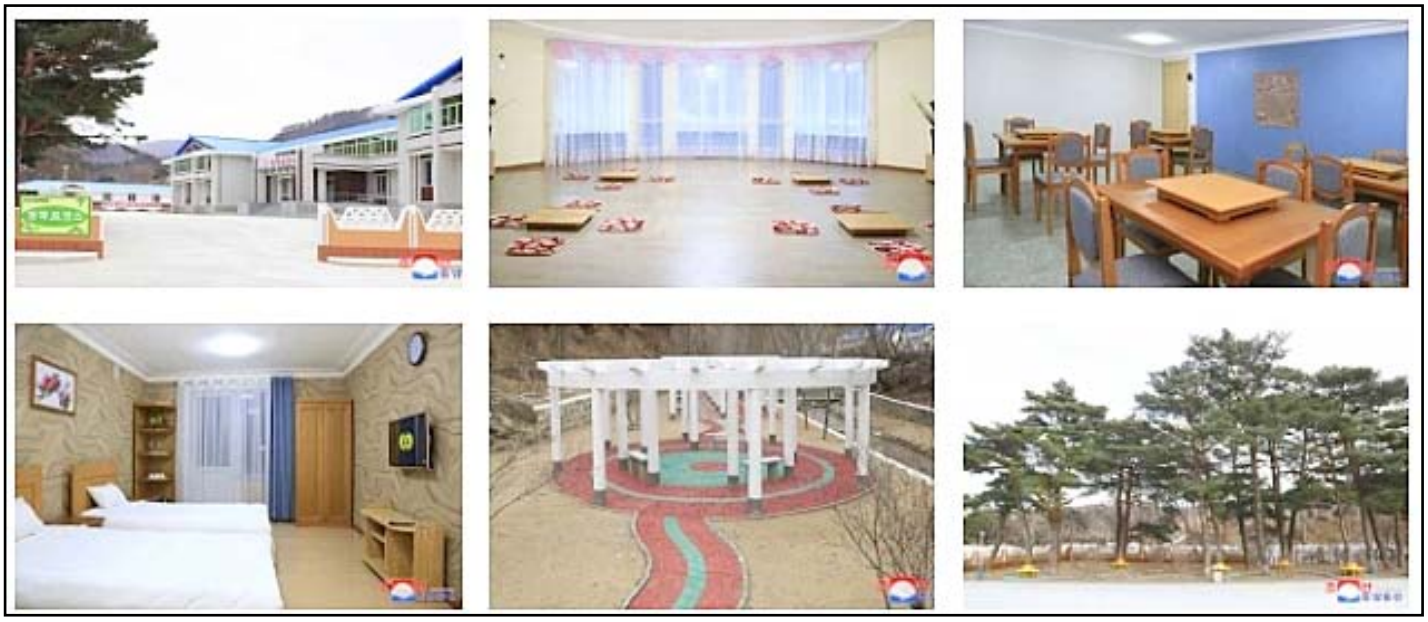
All the primary school freshers have received *Haebaragi*-brand school things.

(Paektu Solidarity Alliance)

Chonghak Sanatorium Remodeled in Rason City

The Chonghak Sanatorium was remodeled in Rason Municipality of the DPRK.

The sanatorium, located at the foot of picturesque Mt Chonghak, is furnished with all conditions and environment for treating various diseases such as chronic gastritis and rheumatoid arthritis, utilizing the Chonghak mineral water in treatments.



Sin Yong Chol, chief secretary of the Rason Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and officials in the municipality looked round the newly remodeled sanatorium.

(Paektu Solidarity Alliance)

Practical Ability of Teacher Is That of students

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea attaches importance to the issue of making the teachers in direct charge of education possess high qualifications for educational development.

The qualifications of a teacher precisely mean the quality of education and the practical abilities of students.

Kim Ok Gyong, Department Head of the Pyongyang University of Fine Arts, says: *'Practical ability is the fundamental asset of a teacher. A university teacher must have matchless academic authority in the major field, the ability to solve the problems arising in the reality satisfactorily and the qualifications to give any types of instructions skillfully. Only when relying on solid asset, is it possible to train the students as creative talents'*.

Kim Ok Gyong teaches costume art. She maintains that the teachers themselves must be good at creation in order to train the students as creative talents.

Profound knowledge and fertile imagination are prerequisites to costume designing.

She worked hard to possess knowledge of different fields. She never neglected the matters and phenomena, but made a sketch of them in her data book. Once given a task of creation, she would make a deep study of the field concerned and present a novel idea.

It is a unanimous view of the experts that all her costume designs show creative individuality, suit the modern aesthetic tastes and reflect occupational characteristics.

Kim Ok Gyong took the top and first places several times at national industrial art exhibitions.

Her high ability leads to successes in education for training talented personnel to shoulder the future of the industrial art of the country.

She invented many new teaching methods while writing a number of reference books and essays concerning the creation of costume art designs and completing multimedia programs for education with persistent thinking and pursuit.

(Paektu Solidarity Alliance)

The members of this family in the picture are all doctors

Maeng Thae Won is a section chief of Kim Il Sung University. He is also a professor.

His wife Jo Sin Ok (right) is a department head of a central hospital. She is a professor as well.

His daughter Maeng Yu Gyong (left) is a researcher of the Pyongyang University of Medical Sciences.

Here is Maeng Yu Gyong.

'When I was young, I often heard people call mine a 'family of doctors'. So, I determined to be a doctor. In the course of making scientific research I came to know that it is not an easy work. However, seeing my parents who had been making scientific researches all their lives, I made up my mind not to give up my determination'.

Maeng Thae Won has devoted his whole life to the study of catalyst which is of great significance in realizing the independence of the chemical industry of the country.

He was awarded the February 16 Science and Technology Prize, the highest prize of this kind in Korea, in February last year.

Jo Sin Ok who is a Meritorious Person of Socialist Patriotism is an authority on medical genetics of the country.

The couple graduated from universities as they hoped under the socialist free education system and have achieved brilliant successes in their scientific researches.

They always tell their daughter that the medal of doctor is not a belonging but a token of expectation and belief of the country and people.

Maeng Yu Gyong majoring in language pathology became a doctor at the age of 33.

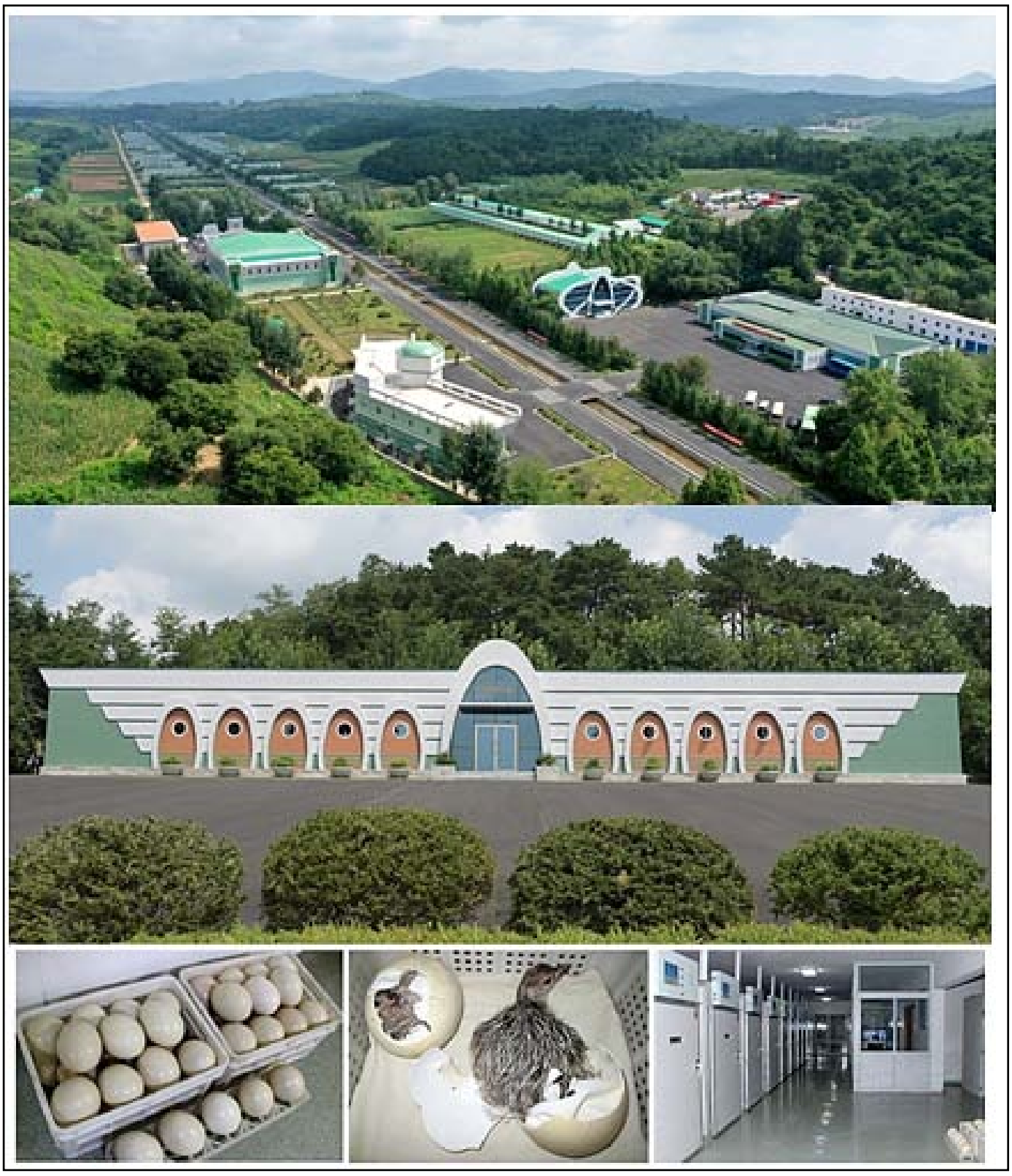
'Doctorate is not all of my goals. It's only the beginning. I will devote all my wisdom and passion to do more things for the country and people'.

It is the motto of their family to become people needed by the society.

(Paektu Solidarity Alliance)

Pyongyang Ostrich Farm

The ostrich farm, located in the suburbs of Pyongyang, capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, is a general farm occupying an area of tens of hectares. It has more than 110 ostrich houses and is equipped with modern facilities.



Hatching block

The sci - tech learning space

Things made from ostrich bones,
skin, egg shells and other by - products

(Paektu Solidarity Alliance)

CLASSIC WORKS

OF THE GREAT KOREAN LEADERS

KIM IL SUNG

'With The Century'

'The Years of Trials'

(February 1933 - February 1934)

Chapter 7 - 'The People's world'

part 49

' The Man from Comintern'

In April 1933, when our struggle against the Leftist deviation was at its height in the guerrilla base, Tong Chang - rong came to see me in the company of a middle - aged man dressed in dabushanzi. The man appeared like a gentleman and had a gentleman's manners. Seeing me from a distance, he smiled and raised his hand above his head in a gesture of greeting. His eyes were shining in such delight, I might have taken him for an old acquaintance of mine.

On shaking hands with him, however, I found him to be a stranger. But strange to say, I still had the feeling that this stranger was an old acquaintance. So I received him kindly, with a smile.

This mysterious guest was Manchurian provincial party committee member Pan, an inspector from the Comintern. Just as Wei Zheng - min used to be addressed as Old Wei, this man was addressed as Old Pan. Pan is the Chinese pronunciation of his surname. According to Chinese custom, an elderly or respected person was given the title "Old," which was used as a polite way of addressing him. Few people called him by his real name Ri Ki Dong or by his nickname Pan Qing - you.

Inspector Pan was renowned as a revolutionary and party worker among the communists in Manchuria.

I first heard of Pan from Wang Run-cheng. When Pan worked as secretary of the Ningan county party committee after the September 18 incident, Wang Run-cheng was a member of the committee for propaganda under him. Wang said that he was put in charge of propaganda on that committee on Pan's recommendation, and he was very proud of the fact. According to him, Pan was a veteran who graduated from the Huangpu Military Academy, participated in the uprising at Wuchang and the northern expedition in China, and studied in the Soviet Union. He had also been the secretary of the Suining central county party committee. Wang said that he had been charmed more than once by Pan's noble qualities and keen understanding.

Wang's respect for him was quite exceptional.

Hearing about him from Wang, I was delighted at the fact that able revolutionaries like Pan were working in our local areas.

I later heard more about Pan from Choe Song Suk and Jo Tong Uk, who came from north Manchuria. Choe Song Suk said that she had been advised by him to come to Wangqing, and she described in an interesting manner how she had participated under his guidance in the May Day demonstration in the streets of Ningan.

These previous contacts led us to spend much time on recollections of our common acquaintances Wang Run - cheng and Choe Song Suk.

"Is Comrade Choe Song Suk from Ningan well?" Pan asked at the beginning of our conversation.

His inquiry made it clear to me what Choe Song Suk had meant when she said that Pan's consideration for his subordinates was his particularly good point, and I was deeply moved.

"Yes. On her arrival from north Manchuria she was elected to the Dawangqing Soviet. She has now been elected to the women's department of the Xiaowangqing district committee, and is actively involved in the work of the Women's Association."

"Does she go about on horseback over here, too?"

"So I have heard, but I have never seen her riding a horse."

"She learnt to ride, and resolved to join the cavalry of the revolutionary army. She is a bold and determined girl."

"Then we Wangqing people are very fortunate! Don't you regret having sent her to us?"

"Why should I regret it? Her family is in north Manchuria, but I told her to come to east Manchuria. To be candid, Jiandao is the centre of the revolutionary struggle in Manchuria, so I told her that if she wished to do her bit for the revolution, she should go to Wangqing, to where the base is, to the people's land; that I expected a great deal from Jiandao, and that I, too, wished to come and work here." Though I was grateful to Pan for acknowledging east Manchuria as the centre of the Korean revolution, I felt somewhat ashamed to hear it. I wondered what impression he would be given by the Leftist abuses in the guerrilla zone when he witnessed them. Of course, I had previously known almost nothing of his political ideas and attitude.

Though he was a man of broad political perspective and rich experience in the struggle, he could not always be expected to oppose the Leftist trend unreservedly.

However, I set great store by Wang and Choe's opinion of Pan. They often emphasized that Pan, being an experienced man, had never suffered from prejudice against his subordinates and dealt with every matter on the basis of his own conviction, with fairness and prudence. Moreover, Pan produced a good impression on me when I first met him.

That day's conversation allowed me to get to know him. We parted with a promise to have more serious talks later.

The visitor from the Comintern had timed his visit badly for me, for I had to go to command my unit in the fight to repulse thousands of "punitive" troops who were attacking us in waves.

"Then I must go with you to fight," he said. "Please give me an old rifle at least."

Pan insisted on taking the field with us for at least one day, saying that as an

envoy of the Comintern, if he returned without so much as seeing how we were fighting in east Manchuria, he would feel ashamed of himself and would regret it all his life.

"Comrade Pan, bullets do not make exceptions for inspectors from the Comintern. There will be many chances to see battle, so please rest from the fatigue of your journey today."

After I had dissuaded him, I went to the battlefield.

The enemy had surrounded the Xiaowangqing guerrilla zone on three sides, and had been attacking us persistently for three days. In stubborn defensive tactics, we mowed him down. The enemy suffered hundreds of casualties before he retreated. The "punitive" forces, which had invaded the guerrilla zone in the direction of Guanmenlazi and Mt. Ppyojok under cover of spring fog, began fighting among themselves, in the style of a tragi - comedy, which was much talked about among the inhabitants of Xiaowangqing. Pan, too, burst into laughter at the news.

His appearance in Wangqing provoked different reactions among the inhabitants.

Those who, regarding the Leftist Soviet line as the Comintern's policy, had placed themselves at its beck and call, thought that Old Pan would support their position, and that his appearance would, therefore, be a good opportunity to apply sanctions against the proponents of the line of the people's revolutionary government and brand them as Rightists, so that they would no longer dispute the form of government.

On the other hand, those who, denouncing the Soviet line as Leftist, had worked all along for the establishment of a new form of government in accordance with the line of the people's revolutionary government, watched Old Pan's every action closely, apprehensive that their anti - Soviet position might be rejected by him or that, in the worst case, they might even be punished in the name of the Comintern. Many of them foretold that Pan's visit would complicate the situation in the guerrilla zone, which had just begun to shake off the grip of the Soviet line.

The former group was in triumphant mood; the latter was in a state of mental defeat. Both attitudes sprang from the fact that they regarded the Comintern's authority as absolute. The Comintern, which was capable of disbanding a party or trying a man for his crimes, seemed as awesome to them as an international supreme court. They thought that the Comintern could redeem or destroy the fate of a revolutionary as it pleased.

Pan's appearance placed a strain on the guerrilla zone. I, too, could sense the strain in the atmosphere at every moment.

The attitude which Pan would take towards those of us who had supported the line of the people's revolutionary government against the Soviet line of the Comintern and denounced the Soviet measures as Leftist abuses was a matter of serious concern for

us.

I thought it fortunate for our revolution that the Comintern had sent its representative to east Manchuria, where the people were groaning under the yoke of Leftist high-handedness. At a time when the advocates of the Soviet line and the line of the people's revolutionary government were arguing with each other over who was correct, Pan's appearance would initiate a decisive phase by his supporting or rejection of the different lines.

Nobody had yet given any assurance that the Comintern would support our position. But I was determined to lodge a protest to Pan against the directives that had been issued in turn by the Comintern, the Manchurian provincial party committee and other organizations, directives which did not suit the actual conditions in the guerrilla bases. I was also ready, if necessary, to argue with him about theoretical questions, in order to rectify the ultra - Leftist tendency in the implementation of the Soviet line and the anti - "Minsaengdan" struggle. I was not in the least afraid of punishment or sanctions. In short, I believed that the decisive moment had arrived.

During those days certain disgruntled comrades apparently sent a letter of complaint to the Comintern, requesting it to settle the dispute in east Manchuria. Having examined the letter, it had apparently sent Pan, a Korean, to settle the dispute, because the majority of the inhabitants in east Manchuria were Koreans. Inspector Pan himself later said that such a letter had been received by the Comintern.

When I came back from the battle in defence of Xiaowangqing, Pan came to see me again. His expression was not so radiant as it had been when I first met him. From the inspector's expression, which betrayed heavy anxiety behind his vague smile, I judged that he had finally found himself faced with a choice between the grim realities on which political philosophies had become entangled. It seemed that he had clashed with Tong Chang - rong over the issue of the political line.

I saw to it that Pan stayed at old man Ri Chi Baek's house, the largest one in Macun, and spent some ten days talking with him in the front room of the house.

Pan spoke Chinese fluently, and he spoke in Chinese from the start, so I was obliged to do the same. We talked mainly at night and early in the mornings. During daylight hours I had no time to spare to talk with him because I was commanding my unit. Pan travelled around the guerrilla zone during the day, busily acquainting himself with the actual conditions there.

People who have frequently stayed away from their homes will understand very well how intimate travelling companions who share the same lodging can become, despite the inconvenience, and how charming and interesting stories become woven through their intimate relations. Pan and I, too, became intimate during those ten days, so intimate that we became like members of one family.

Although Inspector Pan was my elder by more than twenty years, as well as being a veteran revolutionary with a rich experience of struggle, he never put on airs or betrayed any awareness of his seniority. He talked to me frankly and enthusiastically, placing himself on comradely terms with me.

First we introduced ourselves, tracing our pasts, but avoiding formal matters relating to revolutionary practice. I did this first, and then Pan followed suit. And then we took turns in filling up the blanks in our past experiences or relating our impressions of the events we had experienced, not noticing that the night was passing.

Pan became very curious about me when he learned that I had been in prison four times before I was even twenty years old.

"So you are my senior, Comrade Kim, in terms of imprisonment, aren't you?"

He said that he, too, had some experience of prison life in Harbin, and that as a result of a large May Day demonstration he had organized, the party organization in Ningan County had suffered wholesale destruction. The organization was crushed by the merciless repression of the Manchukuo authorities and the "punitive" actions of the Japanese army, and the party members and hardcore elements were scattered far and wide, he said. Pan attributed the losses to the mental vertigo that had afflicted him with the rapid growth of the party ranks and of their energetic activities. But he recognized that the lessons of the May Day demonstration had provided the political motive for the foundation of the Ningan guerrilla forces under the command of Kim Hae San and Ri Kwang Rim.

"People realized after a few lashings in prison that we had organized the demonstration clumsily and belatedly. By organizing it in the streets of the county town we actually exposed party members to enemy repression at a time when we should have sent the organization deeper underground and prepared it for an armed struggle!"

Whenever he mentioned the demonstration he was angry with himself. But he admired the demonstration we had organized against the Jilin - Hoeryong railway construction project. He was the type of man who is fair and generous in assessing other people's achievements while underestimating or even denigrating his own success.

"You say you celebrated your twenty - first birthday a few days ago, so you are only half as old as I am, but I must say, Comrade Kim, that you are my senior not only in terms of imprisonment, but also in terms of life experience," Inspector Pan said when he had heard my personal history.

I could not help feeling awkward as he repeated that I was his senior.

"Comrade Pan, if you praise me to the skies, I am afraid you will make a fool of me."

He shrugged his shoulders in the way Russians do.

"I should like you to know that it is discontent with my own life which underlies my admiration of you. I am a man who has not led a satisfactory life. At my age of forty-three I can say that the prime of my life is past, but I have done nothing which I can be proud of. That is my sorrow."

"Don't be too modest. You have experienced the scorching sun in the south and the snowstorms in the north; your life has known laughter, anguish and tears. To be frank, I am not fond of people who look down upon themselves. How can you say that the prime of your life is past at only a little more than forty?"

He was not displeased by my criticism. I thought he was too modest with himself. The meritorious service he had rendered as secretary of the Ningan county party committee and the Suining central county party committee, and the role of a midwife he had played in the birth of the Ningan guerrilla forces, not to mention his activity in southern China – all these could never be ignored. The Suining central county party committee was a very large organization that had been formed by the merger of the Muling, Ningan, Dongning, Mishan and other county party committees. Once rumour had it that Pan was to receive honourable promotion to the post of a senior cadre in the eastern area bureau of Jilin Province, which was to play the role of an intermediary liaison echelon between the Comintern and the Manchurian provincial party committee. I was not sure whether he actually had been promoted or not, but the mere fact the Comintern had appointed him as the inspector in charge of the work in east Manchuria was eloquent proof that he was a man of high reputation.

Our conversation proceeded with an exchange of information and opinions concerning the current political questions of mutual interest.

The first subject of our discussion was the Comintern and the international communist movement. This discussion was extremely valuable to me, for although I was in touch with the workers of the Comintern's liaison office, I had never had candid and serious talks with them.

I explained to him the efforts made by the Korean communists to implement the decisions of the Comintern, and then clarified our position and attitude towards its line and directives.

"We consider that the Comintern fulfils the role of the General Staff of the international communist movement excellently. Over the past years it has achieved a great deal by rallying the communists throughout the world into an international alliance and struggling against imperialism, for peace and socialism. In the clear understanding that the Comintern is the international centre which performs the function of centralized control of the communist movement, we will, in the future as in the past, remain loyal to its rules and its line. But, Comrade Pan, I would like to take the liberty of telling you something else about the activity of the Comintern."

The final part of my statement immediately made him tense.

"How should I take what you have said? You don't happen to hold any opinion opposed to it, do you?"

"Perhaps an opinion, or a complaint. I have wanted to tell to the Comintern a few things for a long time."

"Speak up, whatever you have on your mind." He gazed at me with curiosity.

I believed the time had come when I should speak out to the Comintern.

"I do not support any faction, but I very much regret the Comintern's decision in the past to disband the Korean Communist Party. Factions existed not only in the Korean Communist Party; the forging of signatures by means of potato stamps was also practised by the Indochinese Communist Party and other parties, wasn't it?"

A look of surprise, rather than tension, flitted across his face. My words had taken the inspector by surprise, a man who had been through all manner of bitter experiences.

"As a Korean communist like yourself, Comrade Kim, not as an inspector from the Comintern, I regarded the disbandment of the Korean Communist Party as a disgrace, and share you in your regret that the Comintern had declared its disbandment. But there is one thing you must understand in this matter, and that is, why the Indochinese Communist Party remains in existence, while the Korean Communist Party was disbanded. It is because a prominent figure like Ho Chi Minh represented Indochina in the Comintern. By contrast, in those years the ranks of the Korean communist movement contained no such outstanding figure or centre of leadership who would be recognized by the Comintern."

His view that one of the major reasons for the party's collapse was the absence of a leader or a centre of leadership shocked me, for I had considered factional strife within the party to be the primary cause of its disbandment. It took Pan's cogent analysis to discern that the disbandment of the Korean Communist Party was due to the absence of a leader, a man of world renown acknowledged by the Comintern, who could resist his party's disbandment.

In addition to the matter of the Comintern, we also had a valuable discussion concerning the practical questions arising in the Korean revolution.

Inspector Pan said that the Korean communists must work hard to found a new party of their own, instead of living in a state of frustration, and sharing lodgings with the party of another country because most of their party members were in exile after the party had ceased to exist.

"I am not saying this because I am a Korean revolutionary, but I do believe that the Koreans must have their own communist party. If the Korean communists regarded the disbandment of the Korean Communist Party as depriving them for good of the chance to rebuild their party, that would amount to suicide. It is the legitimate and inviolable right of the Koreans to have their own party. One may share another man's room for a couple of years, but not for ever."

Pan's conviction that the Korean communists must rebuild their party completely was in agreement with our policy of founding a party, which had been adopted at the Kalun meeting.

"You are right," I said, encouraged by his words. "If a Korean does not strive to rebuild the party, he should be regarded as having abandoned the Korean revolution. We must not be like a man who shares another man's room, studying his expression, and wasting time. On the basis of this point of view, we put forward a new policy of forming grassroots party organizations first, and then establishing the party from bottom to top by expanding and strengthening them, and we established a party organization, the Society for Rallying Comrades, three years ago in line with this policy."

I went into the details of the historical background to the formation of the first party organization, as well as describing my own involvement in this work and its expansion.

Pan listened to me with close attention.

"Comrade Kim, I may be a man of fancy, but you are a man of thorough practice. It is simply marvellous. But, look here. It's a problem that there are too many factions in the Korean communist movement. So you must not recognize the factionalists, but make a fresh start among young people. You can do nothing with factionalists around you. Many of them have become dogs of the Japanese. And many of the confirmed factionalists who are not Japanese dogs are involved in a tug - of - war struggle for hegemony, instead of working for the revolution. In order to combat factions, we must fight the Japanese successfully. If our ranks grow stronger, and the hardcore elements are united in the course of the struggle, they will lay the foundation for the establishment of the party."

His words excited me greatly. They were, of course, not new to me. The basic policy we had maintained was that the party should be formed with young people who had not been infected with factionalism.

I renewed my resolve to found the party by uniting the Korean people and building up its core, so as to accomplish the basic task of national liberation.

It was fortunate that Pan and I had the opportunity to discuss questions concerning the international communist movement, the Comintern, and the founding of the party in Korea, and reach complete agreement.

Our conversation naturally turned to the issue of Soviet power, which had been occupying everybody's attention in Jiandao. I was honestly eager to hear Pan's opinion of the Soviet government to which the people had turned their backs, at which they had spat, and from which they stood aloof.

"Old Pan," I said casually, "what is your impression of the guerrilla zone you have looked around on your first visit to Jiandao?"

"I would like to pay my respects to the people of Jiandao and the revolutionaries who have built a wonderful society on this barren land," Pan said in a loud voice, unbuttoning and opening the front skirts of his gown. "The people here have done a lot of work and endured tremendous hardships. But I must say that it is a matter of great regret that an unwelcome spectre is hovering over this marvellous land."

From his emotional tone, I could tell that he was greatly excited.

"A spectre? What do you mean by that?" I asked.

He picked up a large pinch of cut tobacco from the pouch which old man Ri Chi Baek offered and began to roll a thick cigarette.

"I mean the Leftist Soviet line. It is pulling down the tower which has been built by the strenuous efforts of the people of Jiandao. I can't understand this at all. How is it possible for the revolutionaries of Jiandao, who pioneered the Manchurian revolution, to take leave of their senses to such an extent?"

"To tell you the truth, I find the Leftist deviation so upsetting that my hair may turn white."

"How can they be so blind and stupid?... I talked with them, and they were totally ignorant of the Soviet government in Russia. Comrade Tong Chang - rong is a man of rich fighting experience and gentle character...

"What a preposterous mistake! It is clearly no accident that letters of complaint were addressed to the Comintern. You have had plenty to worry about, I expect." He glanced at me in commiseration.

"I wouldn't mind personal distress, no matter how great. My heart ached at the sight of people who were suffering under Leftist high - handedness."

Pan puffed at his cigarette nervously and continually, as if to give vent to his anger.

"I have encountered a stroke of good luck in the midst of misfortune, which is that the line of the people's revolutionary government was born of the soil overgrown with Leftist weeds, the government which enjoys the people's support and will save our revolution from the crisis. Comrade Kim, a short while ago I informed Comrade Tong

Chang - rong that your proposal is marvellous."

"Do you mean to say that you also support the line of the people's revolutionary government?"

"If not, why should I have said so to Comrade Tong Changrong? He has also expressed his support for the line. He seems to have been strongly impressed by your statement that anything the people like is good. Let us now work better, with firm confidence in ourselves."

Pan grasped my hand in an unconscious but significant gesture, and then released it.

In this way the Comintern's support for our line on the people's revolutionary government was confirmed.

Pan said it was a remarkable success for us to have gained the freedom of activity of the guerrilla army by forming a special detachment and improved relations with the national salvation army of the Chinese nationalists. He encouraged us revolutionaries in east Manchuria to follow up this success.

Saying that our line on the people's revolutionary government was basically in accord with the line of the revolutionary masses' government proposed by the Chinese party, he explained the Chinese line briefly.

The Chinese line proposed a new and clear strategy on the Manchurian issue, centring on the switchover of their political line. It had been formally issued in the name of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, but was in fact drafted by the Comintern. It could be said, therefore, to represent the will of the Comintern.

Their idea of forming peasant committees as organs of rural government attracted our attention. The proposal was that the peasant committee should manage relations between the peasants and the guerrilla army, supplying food to the army and organizing armed self - defence guards on a routine basis, and that the party should ensure that hired farm hands and poor peasants become the leading force in the peasant committee, and thus rally the masses of middle peasants around them.

In other words, the Comintern had recognized the irrationality of the Leftist Soviet line in the question of political power, and had acknowledged the need to replace it with a new form of government. After all, this was the confirmation of the correctness of the line of the people's revolutionary government which we had proposed.

However, Inspector Pan was very concerned about the name of the peasant committee. Although peasant committees were better suited than Soviets to the situation in Manchuria, he said, a policy which was orientated towards the hired farm hands and poor peasants would not be able to rally the broader masses behind

them. He stressed that the people's revolutionary government was an improvement and advance, a type of united front which was capable of rallying all sections of the population – workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and others – who were opposed to the Japanese. He said he would express this opinion in a letter to the Comintern and the Manchurian provincial party committee.

"What does it matter whether we call it a peasant committee or a people's revolutionary government? All that is required is to satisfy the people's desires. A people's revolutionary government will do in a place where we can put up such a sign, and a peasant committee will do where a committee is more suitable, won't it?" In this way, I tried to calm the inspector's anxieties, but he was still not at ease.

"You are right in general, but the name of the government must cater to the people's preferences. In any case, I must bring the matter to the Comintern."

I am not sure whether he did express his decision in a letter to the Comintern or not.

In the wake of these events, the Soviets in all the guerrilla zones in east Manchuria were replaced by people's revolutionary governments or peasant committees, the Worker - Peasant Guerrilla Army was renamed the Anti - Japanese People's Guerrilla Army, and the Red Guards were reorganized as the Anti - Japanese Self Defence Corps.

The inspector's visit raised a whirlwind that swept away the outmoded political order of the guerrilla zone. The Juche orientated revolutionary policy which we had maintained since our days in Jilin won international support and encouragement, and the correctness of all our lines and policies was confirmed yet again.

This does not mean, however, that we agreed with everything that the Comintern did or that we obeyed its orders blindly. While respecting the measures taken by the Comintern, I applied my own independent judgement to them, regarding them from the point of view of the interests of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

The most doubtful aspect of the Comintern's strategy and the steps it had taken were its views on, and its manner of dealing with, the Korean revolution as a link in the overall chain of the world revolution.

When the October Socialist Revolution triumphed in Russia, and the ideal of socialism became a reality, the communists of all countries were faced with the noble task of both preserving the gains of the revolution and following up its success on a world scale.

In response to the requirements of the times, Lenin established the Third Communist International in 1919. Its historic mission was to organize the struggle of the working class and the oppressed nations of the whole world to free themselves from imperialist oppression and the chains of capital, and to develop this struggle on an international scale. This was a militant mission that differed from those of its

predecessors, the First and Second Internationals, and fitted with the requirements of new times.

One of the major tasks of the Comintern at the time was to safeguard and defend the Soviet Union. The defence of the positions of victorious socialism was inseparable from the expansion of the socialist cause. Without defending them, it was impossible to spread and further develop the success of the October Revolution on a global scale. It was quite natural that the defence of the Soviet Union became an international slogan for all communists, and that the implementation of this slogan became the major content of the international communist movement.

These relations, which were historically inevitable and essential, supplied grist to the mills of those who opposed communism and lent plausibility to the reactionary bourgeois theoreticians who denounced the communist parties of various countries which implemented the orders of the Comintern as "stooges of the Soviet Union" or traitors to their own nations.

The communists in every country should have learned a lesson from this and combined their national and international duties in an appropriate manner. The Comintern should also have regarded this matter as highly important. If it was to fulfil its mission satisfactorily, the Comintern, while emphasizing the defence of the positions of victorious socialism, should have given sincere support to the communist movements in other countries, and should, in particular, have championed the interests of the lesser nations suffering under imperialist oppression and assisted their revolutionary struggles.

The Comintern, however, paid little attention to this need. Some officials of the Comintern talked loudly about the revolutionary movements in large countries, but dealt in a slighting or arbitrary fashion with matters relating to the revolutions in small countries. They discriminated too much in their views and their attitudes towards the revolution in different countries, in proportion to the share they could contribute to the building of an international bulwark for the defence of the Soviet Union.

Certain individuals and theoreticians occupying important posts in the Comintern spread the view that victories for the revolutionary movements in large countries would automatically lead to victories for the revolutionary struggles or independence movements in the adjacent small countries. Figuratively speaking, they held the view that if the head ripens, the ears will also ripen of their own accord.

This view gave rise to a sycophantic tendency among communists of small countries, who abandoned the independent position that one's own effort and the efforts of one's own people were the motive force of revolution, and began to rely on large 126 countries. It also produced a chauvinistic tendency among the communists of the large countries, who ignored the communists of small countries and restrained their independent activities.

Thus it was not fortuitous that the revolutionaries' confidence in, and unsullied devotion to, the Comintern and the international communist movement became stained, despite the fact that these communists from different countries had been tremendously inspired by the great events of the birth of the socialist state and the foundation of the Comintern, and looked up to them as an ideal and a beacon - light as they advanced through the flames of struggle.

After the victory of the October Socialist Revolution and the foundation of the Comintern, loving support and a yearning for communism surged across the face of the world in an inexorable wave.

Renowned persons in all parts of the world were quick to join the ranks of those who espoused communism. Many of the major figures of the time, regarding communism as the only idea that represented the future of mankind, made efforts, through different channels, and regardless of their political affiliations and religious beliefs, to establish contact with the newborn Soviet Republic or the Comintern and receive aid from them.

Many of the nationalists in Korea also espoused, supported or sympathized with the idea of communism. Authoritative Christians, Chondoists and other religious believers were among them. For instance, Hyon Sun, the third minister of the Seoul Jongdong Methodist Church, represented the Korean religious organization of "Faith in Jesus" at the Far Eastern People's Congress held in Moscow in January 1922.

Hyon Sun was a minister of high reputation in Korea and he was elected one of the members of the Korean Provisional Government when it was formed in Shanghai. According to material which our comrades obtained from the Comintern's archives in the Soviet Union a few years ago, when he attended the conference he carried with him a letter of attorney signed by Kim Pyong Jo, one of the group who drafted the Independence Declaration of March 1, 1919, and by Jo Sang Sop, Son Jong Do, Kim In Jon, Song Pyong Jo and other ministers. When Hyon Sun filled in the form issued by the Koryo Department of the Russian Communist Party, he stated that he was connected with the Shanghai Communist Party, and that he had spent three weeks in Russia in September 1919. In answer to a questionaire, on his "Aims and hopes," he wrote, "I aim for the independence of Korea and hope for the realization of communism." This document was only recently obtained by our comrades.

Of course, I am not sure how deep an understanding he possessed of the new idea of communism, or how warmly he sympathized with it, but it seems that he expected a great deal from the Comintern.

Ri Tong Hwi, the first Prime Minister of the Korean Provisional Government in Shanghai, was involved in the communist movement. It is well known that he was sent as a representative to Moscow to report to the Comintern on the results of a joint conference of the Koryo Communist Party.

The reformist force of Chondoism also sought alignment with the Comintern.

Choe Tong Hui, a son of Choe Si Hyong, the second leader of the Chondoist religion, and a grandnephew of Choe Je U, the founder of Chondoism, represented the reforming wing of Chondoism. In his capacity as chairman of the foreign affairs committee of the Emergency Supreme Revolutionary Council of Chondoists, he spent some time in Vladivostok in Russia, working hard for negotiations with the Comintern. He wrote letters to Katayama Sen, Injelson, and other officials who were working at the Oriental Department of the Comintern, requesting them to give the support needed by the movement for Korea's independence, and declaring that active cooperation between the Chondoists, the servants of the poor people, and the Comintern, the vanguard of the working class, would guarantee the success of the revolution in the Orient.

Choe Tong Hui even sent a letter to Chicherin, at that time People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Republic, requesting him to send within two years the weapons, explosives, ammunition, cavalry equipment, and means of transport required to equip fifteen composite brigades of the Koryo National Revolutionary Army which it was planned to organize. The fact that the reformist forces of Chondoism sought a new route for the independence movement, despite the hatred and denunciation of conservative Chondoists, was worthy of national admiration. But neither Soviet Russia nor the Comintern complied with their request.

Ryo Un Hyong, alias Mong Yang, also visited Moscow in 1919 and spoke with Lenin on the question of Korea's independence.

People would not believe it if they heard that an anti-communist element such as Syngman Rhee once supported Soviet Russia. But it seems to be true. There is information that he once visited Moscow and requested a colossal amount of financial aid, and that when his request was ignored, he turned against Soviet Russia and the Comintern and became ultrapro - American.

Korea, the territory of which was only a hundredth of the Soviet Union, a land of thatched mud huts huddled together and skinny, hobbling donkeys, obviously appeared too small and too miserable to attract the attention of the Comintern officials. Even in the years when we were waging an armed struggle against the Japanese in Manchuria, their views on Korea did not change greatly. I greatly regretted the fact that the Comintern was so indifferent to the fate of the peoples of small countries and the national liberation struggles of the communists of small countries. Needless to say, this unkind treatment and cold attitude merely poured oil on the flames of our determination to establish the principle of Juche in the revolution and liberate our nation by our own efforts.

I was annoyed most of all by the fact that we lacked the strength to oppose or correct the attitudes and activities of the Comintern with which we disagreed, and were unable to control the way in which the Comintern's work was organized and its chronic malady of red - tapism, although we knew this might lead to the sacrifice of the Korean revolution or place a stumbling block in the path of its Juche-oriented

development.

We, the communists of the new generation, longed for the Comintern to understand the problems of the Korean communists and march in step with our aspirations and our unshakable resolve to carry out the revolution in our own way. Pan's appearance in east Manchuria at a time when we were struggling with complex problems requiring prompt solutions was welcome. My acquaintance with him was one of the most significant events in my life. It was a good thing that there were people in the Comintern who understood us and supported us. His statements that the ranks of the Korean communist movement should be renewed with trained hardcore elements who had not been infected with factionalism, and that a party of the Korean people should be established produced an especially strong impression on me. His advice encouraged me and strengthened my sense of independence in thinking and in practice. Had it not been for his influence and comradely encouragement, it would have been impossible for me to fight effectively, even though I risked my life, in defence of the Juche spirit of the Korean nation and our revolution at a time when the struggle against the "Minsaengdan" was being conducted in such a dreadful manner.

Pak So Sim introduced me to Marx's Capital, Shang Yue taught me the Dream at the Red Mansion, and now Inspector Pan had given me sincere support, encouragement and sympathy and so strengthened my conviction that Koreans must not forget Korea.

In all history of my revolutionary struggle against the Japanese imperialists I never discussed the fate of the Korean revolution and the political line of this revolution so enthusiastically, sincerely and so seriously as I did with Inspector Pan. He was a rare theoretician, with an unshakable commitment to the revolution. Had he been alive to work with us when we advanced to the area of Mt. Paektu in command of large forces in the latter half of the 1930s, he could have made many theoretical and practical contributions to the solution of the difficult problems facing the Korean revolution.

My acquaintance with Pan opened my eyes to the vital need for a theoretician capable of guiding and steering the practical struggle, in addition to the man of practice who was also important in the revolutionary struggle.

Following our unforgettable discussions at Xiaowangqing, Pan became my most intimate friend and comrade. Although he was more than twenty years older than me, we forged a relationship as friends and comrades in a matter of ten days, and this friendship and comradeship were as intimate as those of ten years duration. But they were not cemented by any material or personal interests. This exceptionally warm friendship was derived from a common, long-cherished desire for the liberation and freedom of Korea and from a shared way of thinking and aspiration to independence in all matters.

The depth of a friendship cannot be measured by the length of its duration or by the number of conversations. A long period of association does not necessarily indicate a

deep friendship, nor does a short period of association mean friendship is shallow. The essential thing is the viewpoint and attitude one maintains in approaching man and his destiny, in approaching one's nation and its destiny. Depending on this viewpoint and attitude, the warmth of friendship may be redoubled or it may cool. Love for man, love for one's fellow people, and love for one's country are the touchstone of friendship.

When Inspector Pan was leaving Xiaowangqing, I saw him off on horseback as far as the boundary between Wangqing and Hunchun Counties. Because he limped a little, I had seen to it that he could travel on horseback.

During our ride we talked a lot, and during a two days' stopover at the village of Shiliping, we discussed a host of subjects, including the international communist movement, our relations with the Chinese party, and matters relating to the Korean revolution at the present and in the future. We also made firm pledges to one another.

The subjects we discussed at the time would be good material for the plot of a novel. Ri Pom Sok's military academy was in that village, the O Jung Hwa's family were taking refuge there.

Pan even touched on his own family life. He said his wife was only half his own age. I don't remember exactly whether he called her O Yong Ok or O Pung Ok.

I asked him why he had only married when he was over forty.

"Ha, ha!" he laughed, "no need to ask why. I did not have the charm a husband needs, so girls stayed away from me. Who would ever love a lame man like me? If it were not for Madam O, I might have remained an old bachelor."

He seemed to have been born with a low opinion of himself. I sympathized with him deeply for his delay in marrying.

"I expect Madam O has a sharp eye for a man. I have heard that she is a rare beauty. Late love must be as sweet as honey."

"Of course, but strangely enough, it was she, not I, that proposed. Anyway, late love is indeed exceptionally sweet."

"Rumour has it that she is the envy of all in north Manchuria."

"But, Comrade Kim, I hope you will not take so long as I did, if only for the sake of male dignity." "Well, I, too, may be late. It does not depend on what I wish."

We chatted and laughed, sitting in a grass field near the village of Shiliping, and deepening our friendship.

Pan said that he had become deeply attached to Wangqing, and regretted parting

with me. His next destinations were Hunchun and Helong. "Comrade Kim, I will carry your image in my memory all my life. I am very happy to have met you in Wangqing, Comrade Kim Il Sung," he said, with a serious look, his eyes brimming with tears, his hand squeezing mine, as he crossed the border.

"So am I. I am most fortunate to have met you, Comrade Pan. Frankly, I don't want to bid you farewell."

"How could I wish to part? I wish that after this journey I could come to east Manchuria with my wife and work hand in hand with you, Comrade Kim. I am outdated in some ways. A little stained ... Please be Korea's Ho Chi Minh."

With these words, Inspector Pan took his leave of Wangqing. When he was some distance away, he turned round and raised his hand above his head. Looking at his hand as I had when I first met him, I felt as if a long time had passed. The details of his expression seemed to have been imprinted on my eyes to remain there for decades.

Feelings of loneliness and sorrow at parting from a man with whom I had forged a friendship in so short a time gripped my heart as he looked back at me, and I wondered why the farewell was so sad. Pan was smiling, but he, too, looked sad. His smile lay heavy on my heart. If he had not smiled, my heart would have been much lighter. He left me, wishing that he could return but died in Hunchun and we never met again.

He was murdered by Pak Tu Nam, the political commissar of the Hunchun guerrilla battalion. Pak Tu Nam was criticized most severely by the inspector at an enlarged meeting of the Hunchun county party committee which discussed the change in the revolutionary line. Branded as a ringleader of factional strife, he was dismissed from his post as political commissar. While the inspector's guards in the yard of the house were looking at some Model 38 rifles that had been captured from the enemy, and the inspector was busy writing something, the traitor picked up one of the rifles and shot the inspector dead. The news shocked the people in Wangqing.

When I heard the news, I locked myself up in the front room of Ri Chi Baek's house, where Pan and I had discussed the revolution and the meaning of human life, and wept over his death all day long.

TO BE CONTINUED

USEFUL LINKS & EDITORIAL INFORMATION

Korean Friendship Association United Kingdom:
https://korea-dpr.com/

email uk@korea-dpr.info
websites:
https://www.kfauk.com/
http://juche007-anglo-peopleskoreafriendship.blogspot.com/

Facebook:

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(the new and only official main Facebook page of the KFA UK)

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The Editorial Committee invites all KFA members to contact, correspond, express their opinions and submit articles, participate in the creation of our monthly journal.

The deadline date to send correspondence on below email addresses is 25th of every each month:

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juche007@googlemail.com

The Editorial Committee of the 'Peoples Korea Today', wishes all readers, KFA UK members and supporters:

Look forward to new issue February 2025!

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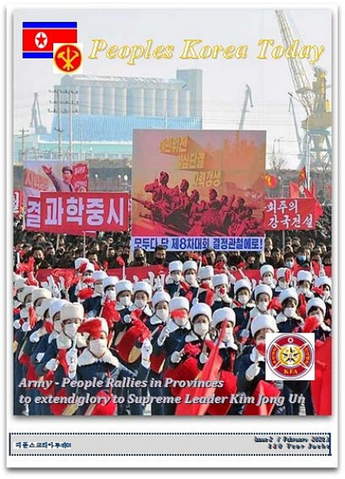

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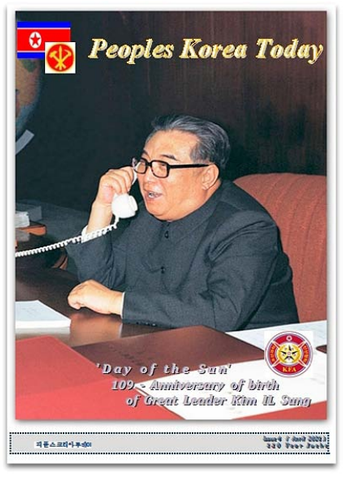

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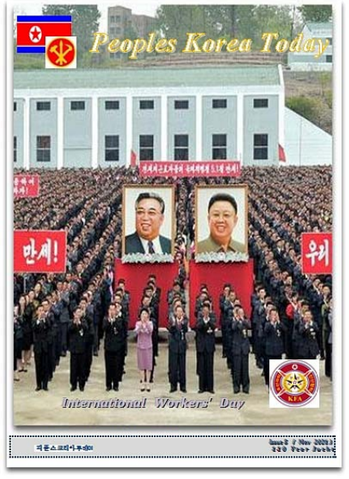

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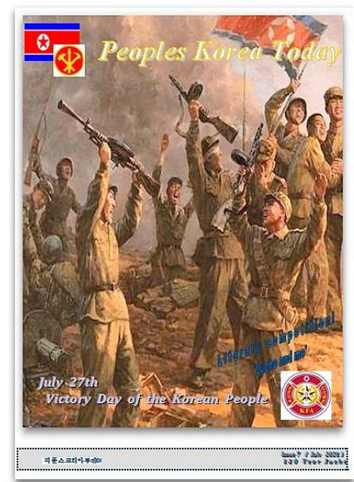

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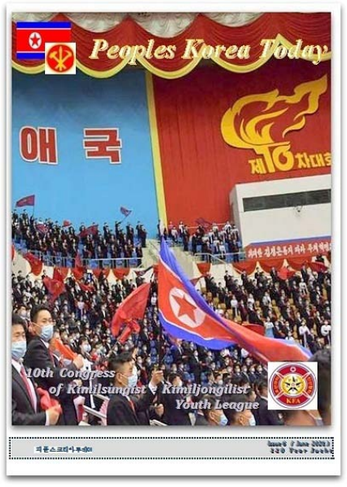

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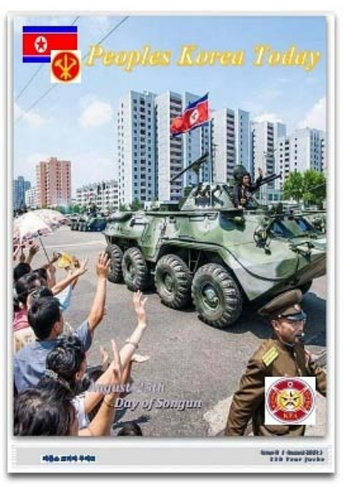

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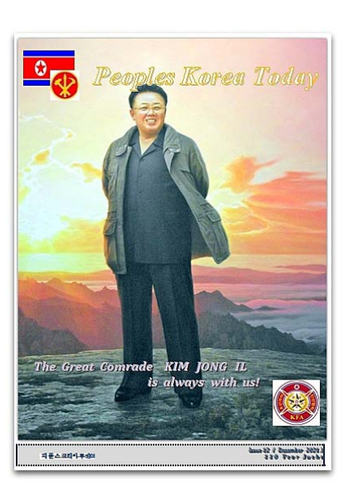

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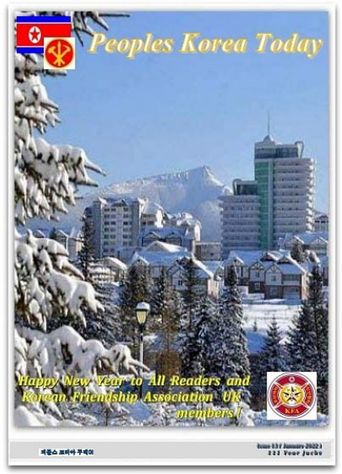
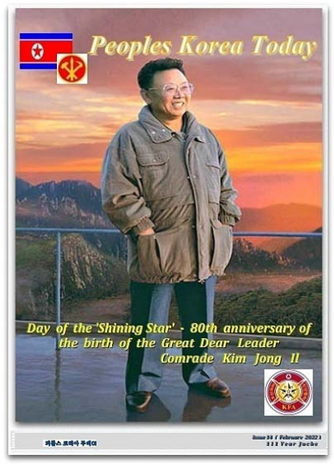
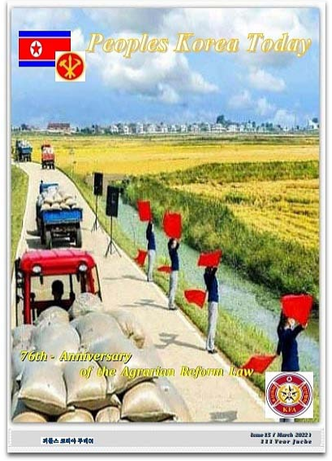
'Peoples Korea Today' 2022 issues 13 - 24



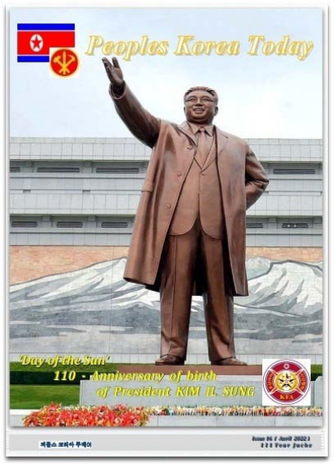
Issue 13 (January 2022)



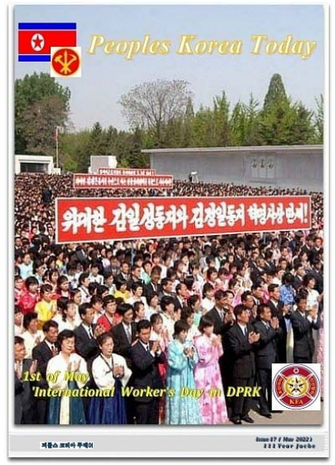
Issue 14 (February 2022)



Issue 15 (March 2022)

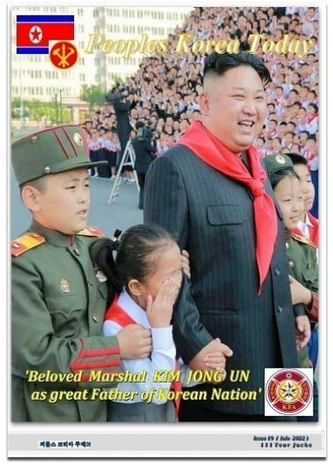


Issue 16 (April 2022)

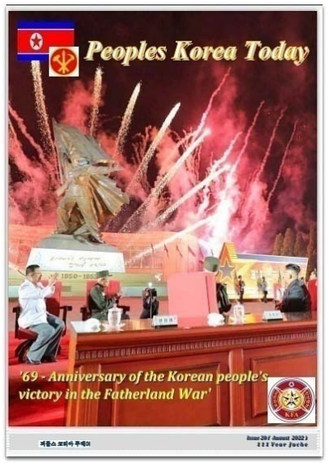


Issue 17 (May 2022)

Issue 18 (June 2021)



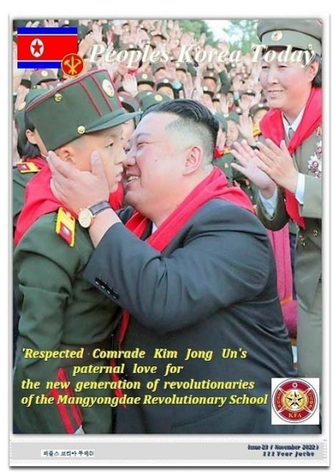
Issue 19 (July 2021)



Issue 20 (August 2021)

Issue 21 (September 2022)

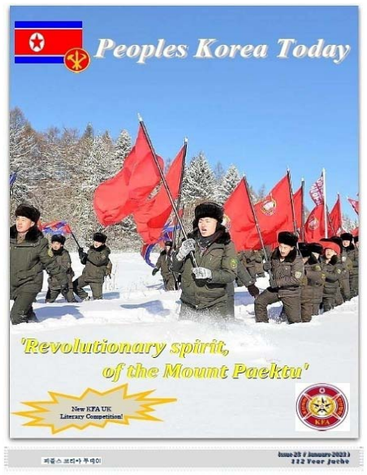
Issue 22 (October 2022)


Peoples Korea Today
'Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un's paternal love for the new generation of revolutionaries of the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School

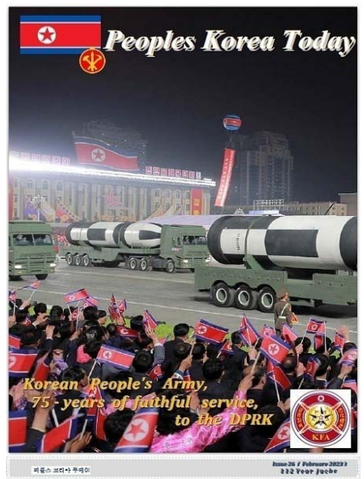
Issue 23 (November 2022)

Issue 24 (December 2022)

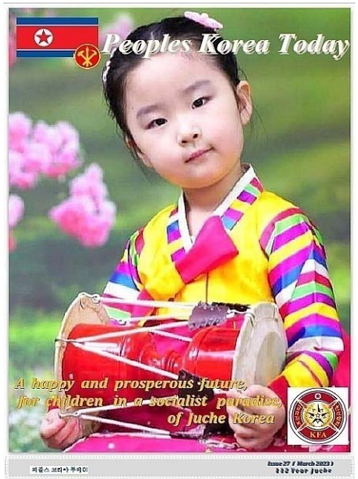
Korean Friendship Association UK
monthly magazine
'Peoples Korea Today' 2023 issues 25 - 36



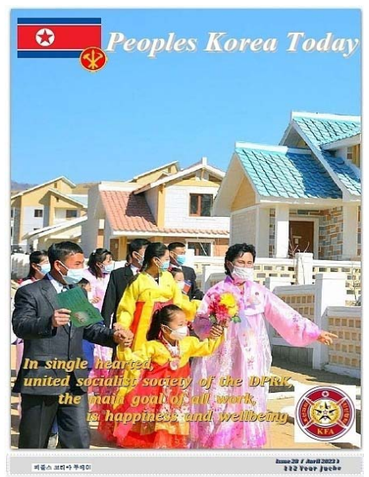
Issue 25 (January 2023)



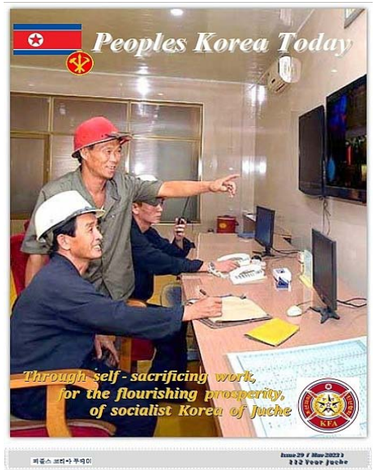
Issue 26 (February 2023)



Issue 27 (March 2023)

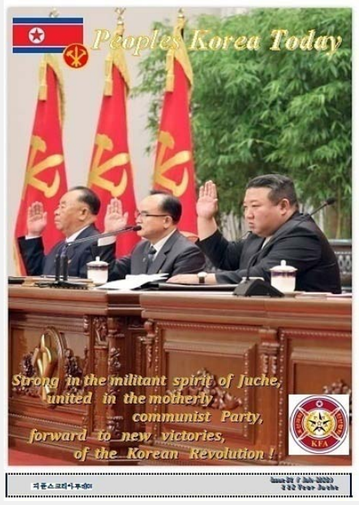

Peoples Korea Today
In single hearted,
united socialist society of the DPRK,
the main goal of all work,
is happiness and wellbeing

Issue 28 (April 2023)

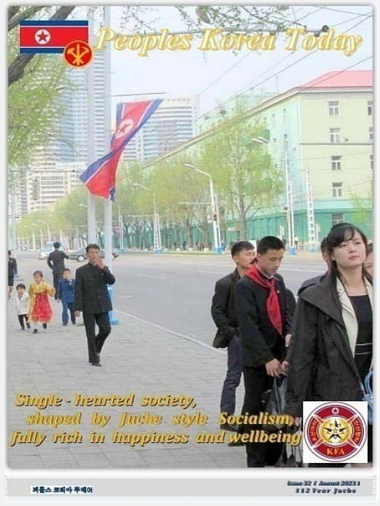


Issue 29 (May 2023)

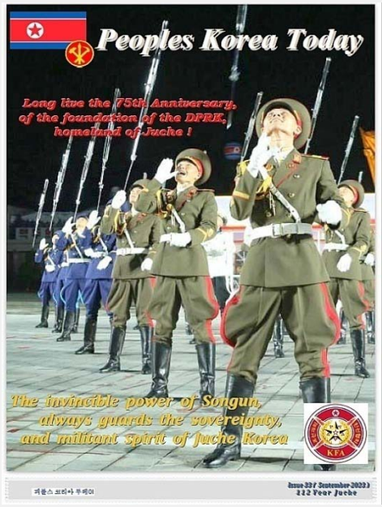
Issue 30 (June 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
Strong in the militant spirit of Juche,
united in the motherly,
communist Party,
forward to new victories,
of the Korean Revolution !

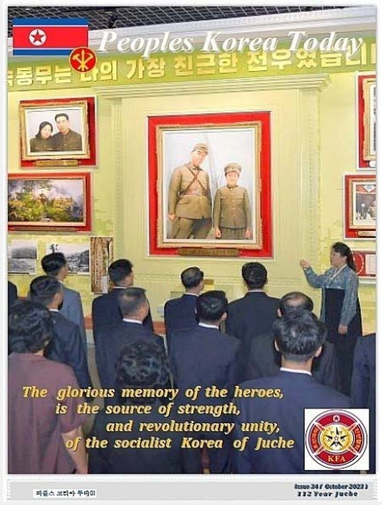
Issue 31 (July 2023)



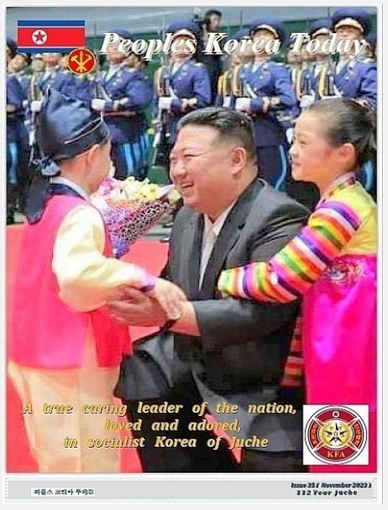
Issue 32 (August 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
Long live the 75th Anniversary,
of the foundation of the DPRK,
homeland of Juche !
The invincible power of Songun,
always guards the sovereignty,
and militant spirit of Juche Korea

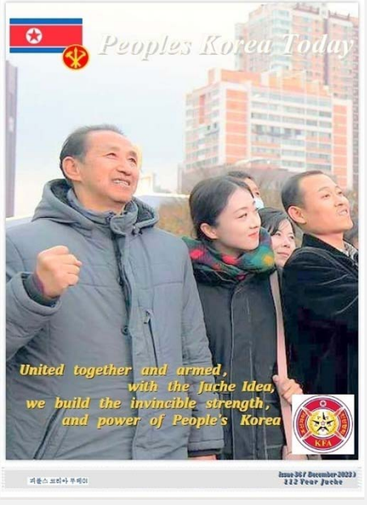
Issue 33 (September 2023)


Peoples Korea Today
The glorious memory of the heroes,
is the source of strength,
and revolutionary unity,
of the socialist Korea of Juche

Issue 34 (October 2023)

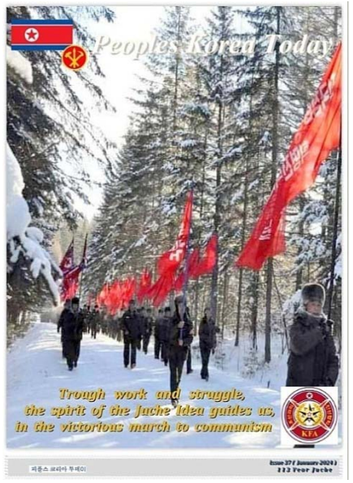


Issue 35 (November 2023)

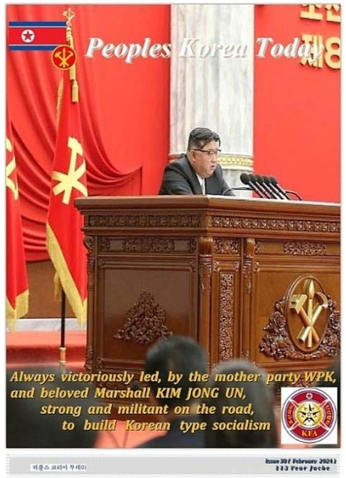

Peoples Korea Today
United together and armed,
with the Juche Idea,
we build the invincible strength,
and power of People's Korea

Issue 36 (December 2023)

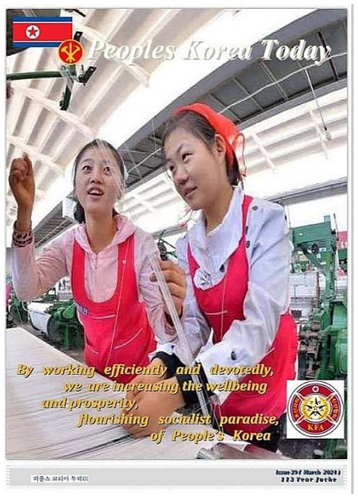
Korean Friendship Association UK
monthly magazine
'Peoples Korea Today' 2024 issues 37 - 48


Peoples Korea Today
Trough work and struggle,
the spirit of the Juche idea guides us,
in the victorious march to communism

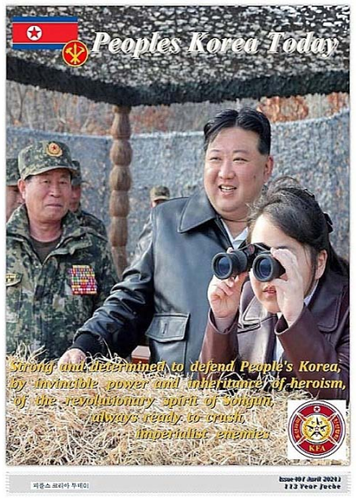
Issue 37 (January 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Always victoriously led, by the mother party WPK,
and beloved Marshall KIM JONG UN,
strong and militant on the road,
to build Korean type socialism

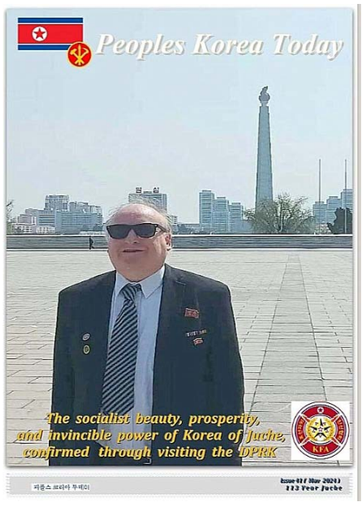
Issue 38 (February 2024)



Issue 39 (March 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Strong and determined, to defend People's Korea,
by invincible power and inheritance of heroism,
of the revolutionary spirit of Sohgum,
always ready to crush,
imperialist enemies

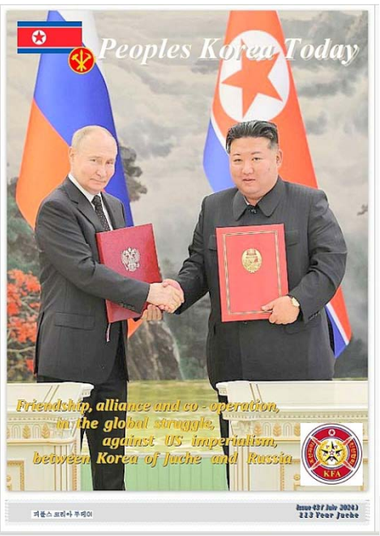
Issue 40 (April 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
The socialist beauty, prosperity,
and invincible power of Korea of Juche,
confirmed through visiting the DPRK

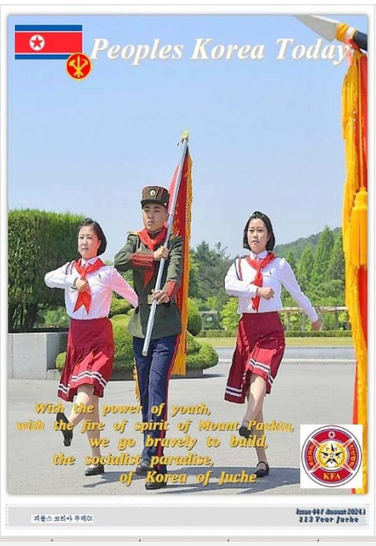
Issue 41 (May 2024)

Peoples Korea Today
조선로동당 중앙간부학교
Beloved Kim Jong Un is a true Leader,
Teldally guided by the Juche Idea,
serving the good of the people,
in the socialist paradise,
of People's Korea

Issue 42 (June 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Friendship, alliance and co - operation,
in the global struggle,
against US imperialism,
between Korea of Juche and Russia

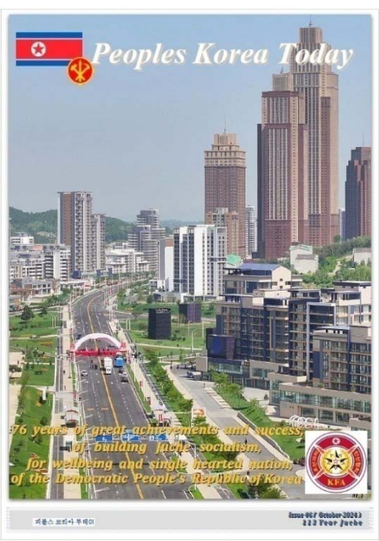
Issue 43 (July 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
With the power of youth,
with the fire of spirit of Mount Paekdu,
we go bravely to build,
the socialist paradise,
of Korea of Juche

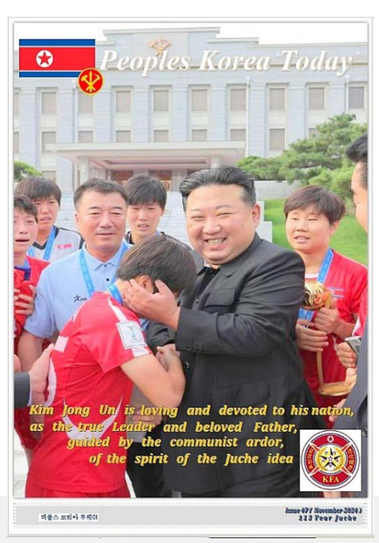
Issue 44 (August 2024)

Peoples Korea Today
The wisdom, diligence and militant spirit,
directed by Juche idea, are the guarantee,
of the further development,
of the People's Korea

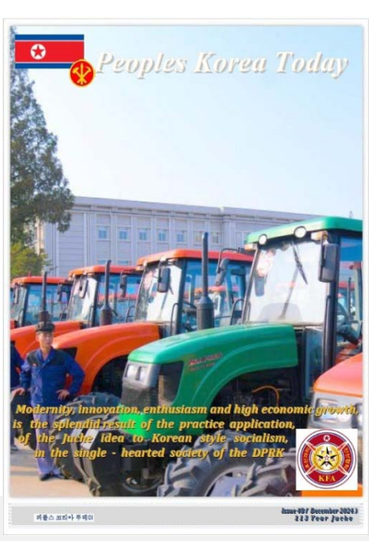
Issue 45 (September 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
76 years of great achievements and success,
in building Juche socialism,
for wellbeing and single hearted nation,
of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Issue 46 (October 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Kim Jong Un is loving and devoted to his nation,
as the true Leader and beloved Father,
guided by the communist ardor,
of the spirit of the Juche idea

Issue 47 (November 2024)


Peoples Korea Today
Modernity, innovation, enthusiasm and high economic growth,
is the splendid result of the practice application,
of the Juche idea to Korean style socialism,
in the single - hearted society of the DPRK

Issue 48 (December 2024)

POEM OF THE MONTH

Whistle

Today you again smiled purely.

And said that you have overfilled the production plan threefold,
but I do not envy your achievement,
I can do even better,
but I like your smile.

Why is it so pure?

Author : Cho Ki - Chon (DPRK famous poet)

LIST OF KEYNOTE DPRK ANNIVERSARIES DURING THE YEAR

January

8th of January
Marshal KIM JONG UN's birthday

February

8th of February
Foundation of Korean People's Army as a regular and standing revolutionary armed force

16th of February
Day of the 'Shining Star' Anniversary of the Birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

March

5th of March
Anniversary of Agrarian Reform Law

8th of March
International women's Day

April

25th of April
'Day of the Sun' anniversary of the birth of the Great Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG
Foundation of the KPA as the Korean Revolutionary Army

27th of April
Anniversary of Panmunjom Inter - Korean Summit

May

1st of May
'International Worker's Day'

June

25th of June
Anniversary of the provocation of the Fatherland Liberation War by the US imperialists

July

8th of July
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader KIM IL SUNG

17th of July
Anniversary of the award of the title of Marshal to Respected Comrade KIM JONG UN

27th of July
Anniversary of victory in Fatherland Liberation War'

August

15th of August
'Day of Songun'
(start of the Songun revolutionary leadership of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL)

September

9th of September
Foundation of the Republic Day

22nd of September
Anniversary of the passing away of the anti - Japanese Heroine and Mother of Korea, Madame KIM JONG SUK

October

10th of October
Party Foundation Day

17th of October
Anniversary of foundation of 'Down with Imperialism Union'

November

13th of November
Not a DPRK anniversary but anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Friendship Association

29th of November
Anniversary of 'Hwasong - 15' test fire

December

17th of December
Anniversary of the passing away of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander

24th of December
Anniversary of the Birth of Madame KIM JONG SUK
Anniversary of the appointment of the Great Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL

30rd of December
Anniversary of the appointment of Marshal KIM JONG UN as a Korean People's Army Supreme Commander